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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN URGES TRIPARTITE TALKS

Team Spirit Exercises

SK101257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang 10 February (KCNA) -- The removal of the danger of a nuclear war in Korea poses as a focal point of world politics and an urgent problem which can never be overlooked, says Nodong Sinmun today.

Its article headlined "to bar nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula is a pressing question in world politics" says: this is because the danger of a nuclear war in Korea is not a dormant danger of tomorrow but an actual danger of today.

The present rulers of the United States declared the Korean peninsula the "forefront of the U.S. strategy of vital interests" in the execution of their global strategy and a "theatre of a showdown of strength in the 80's" and turned South Korea into their powder keg and nuclear war base by making a massive shipment of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, while reinforcing the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in not so large South Korea and, as if it were not enough, in recent years introduced there in secrecy even neutron weapons rejected by the entire world people.

The U.S. imperialist warlikers openly declare that, if a war broke out in Korea, "the use of nuclear weapons will not be ruled out" and "the second Korean war would be a nuclear war."

The "team spirit" joint military exercises which have been escalated year after year are a preliminary nuclear war in which even the U.S. strategic command mainly in charge of nuclear weapons and the commanding of nuclear war is mobilized and a test nuclear war aimed at completing a "nuclear forestalling strike" posture against the DPRK before starting a nuclear war.

Today it is a burning question in the [word indistinct] to remove the danger of the nuclear war in the Korean peninsula, because it is not only a vital question concerning the destiny of the Korean nation but also an important matter for safeguarding world peace.

The firing range of the nuclear weapons and the radius of operation of the nuclear-capable planes brought into South Korea go, in fact, far beyond the Korean boundary.

If a nuclear war broke out in Korea, it would easily expand into a global thermonuclear war and, then, world peace and security would be wrecked and the genus homo will suffer the holocaust of a nuclear war.

Considering that it is an important task of the era for defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world to seek a new breakthrough for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and a peaceful settlement of the reunification question, we proposed to hold tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea.

The United States must respond to our proposal for holding three-way talks at an early date, sign a peace agreement with the DPRK and withdraw all its aggression forces including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Reagan Remarks on Dialogue Denounced

SK231120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang 23 February (KCNA) -- The shameless balderdash of the top executive of the United States that he hoped for smooth progress of the North-South dialogues and relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula clearly disclosed once again his hypocritic nature.

The U.S. ruling circles must act with discretion.

So says Nodong Sinmun Sunday in a commentary denouncing the utterances made by Reagan when he met the newly-appointed puppet South Korean ambassador to the United States.

The author of the commentary says:

How can the very one who started the large-scale "team spirit 86" joint military exercises in South Korea to suspend the North-South dialogues, obdurately turning down our peaceful proposal on discontinuing military exercises on the Korean peninsula, have the cheek to make such utterances?

Reagan's balderdash is brazen-faced one saying one thing while thinking another.

If the United States truly desires the successful progress of the North-South dialogues and the relaxation of the tension in Korea, it must refrain from the new war preparations, discontinue the military exercises including the "team spirit," the root cause of heightened tension, give up the "two Koreas" plot and withdraw its troops from South Korea.

Now it has become all the clearer who makes sincere efforts for the North-South dialogues and for the relaxation of the tension and for peace on the Korean peninsula and who does not want and opposes them.

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No matter what drama and trick the U.S. imperialists may resort to, they cannot cover up their black-hearted intention or shirk their responsibility for having further aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula to suspend many-channelled North-South dialogues overnight.

Costa Rica Socialist Party Denounces 'Team Spirit'

SK220445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 February (KCNA) -- The great leader comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a solidarity message from Alvaro Montero Mejia, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica, on February 1 denouncing the aggressive "team spirit 86" joint military exercises started by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

We know well of the efforts of the workers' party of Korea, the Korean government and people for easing tensions and guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula and realizing North-South dialogue, says the solidarity message.

It notes:

The step taken by your government to stop military exercises throughout the northern half of the country proves the courage of your people and manifests sincere efforts to create a climate favorable to the dialogue.

We assure you that we will denounce as ever the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists obstructing the historical cause of the country's reunification and do everything we can.

Tokyo Meeting Denounces 'Team Spirit 86'

SK220437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo 20 February (KNS-KCNA) -- A meeting denouncing the "team spirit 86" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was held in Tokyo.

It was attended by people of different strata including members of trade unions and civil organizations of Japan.

The speakers denounced the U.S. imperialists for using the Kadena, Yokoda and other U.S. bases in Japan as frontline bases in their war game.

Pointing to the scheme to stage in the Yokoda base a U.S.-Japan commanding station exercise for linking the central commanding station of the Japanese defence agency with the U.S. forces command in Japan in keeping with this war game, they said this was, in actuality, a scheme to hold a U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint military rehearsal.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sends Message to Kim Yong-nam

SK221229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 February (KCNA) -- A message of solidarity came to Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the administration council and foreign minister, from 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In denunciation of the aggressive "team spirit 86" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

In the message he says that he deeply realizes the just stance of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the "team spirit 86" joint military rehearsal and the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses concern over such moves of the United States and denounces them and will support the DPRK's anti-imperialist stand in the future, too.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REASONS BEHIND CHANGES IN NORTH KOREA

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Ch'oe Yong, professor, Research Institute of Foreign Relations and Security: "Why Is North Korea Changing?, Placing Emphasis on People's Livelihood' Following Examples of the Results of 'Open Door Policy' of the PRC; A 'Limit' Is There Because of Its Failure in Changing the Social Structure, Including 'Unitary System'"]

[Text] North Korea has changed. Streets in Pyongyang have changed in their style. Its power structure has changed in its substance. Its policies have also changed greatly. One can clearly tell when one compares today's North Korea with that of 12 years ago, when a North-South Red Cross talk was held at Pyongyang.

How must we analyze these changes? We may analyze them in terms of at least 7 criteria.

The first is a series of statements made by economic and technological officials regarding the core of power structure.

The second criterion is the fact that economic and technological officials group has emerged as a core of "the reform group" centered around Kim Chong-il.

In other words, one must not think that policy decisionmaking in North Korea are being done along a single channel of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il; one must note the behaviors of economic elites of the age of 40's in that establishment.

Third is the fact that the emergence of that economic and technological officials group has affirmatively affected the issue of Kim Chong-il's succession.

Fourth is the fact that North Korea's policy of independence has something in common with the socialist negativism of Romania and Hungary.

Fifth is the fact that Kim Il-song felt a strong necessity of improving productivity in the wake of his visits, paid in May last year, to the Soviet Union and east European countries.

Sixth is the fact that [North Korea] is focusing its economic growth on the field of light industries that has something to do with the improvement of the living standard of the people.

Seventh is the fact that the tendency of North Korea's pro-Soviet Union attitude does not mean North Korea's estrangement from the PRC.

The most conspicuous among these 7 criteria set forth for analyzing the changes in North Korea is the emergence of economic and technological officials group.

At the 3rd session of the 7th Supreme People's Council of North Korea which was held for three days from 25 to 27 January 1984, there was a big shuffle of leading officials of the government organizations and the supreme people's council of North Korea, including the promotion and appointment of Kang Song-san, who was then a transportation specialist and first vice premier, to the post of premier of the administrative council; and Kim Pok-sin (female; Chairperson of the light industry committee) and Kim Ch'ang-kyu (Chairman of the agriculture committee) to vice-premiers. At the session, issues of economic policy were also dealt with.

An economic policy committee was newly established at the central people's committee; and issues of establishing export industry development areas designed to increase foreign trades were discussed. These "epoch-making" measures took a concrete form later on 8 September 1984, when the Joint Venture Law was enacted.

More noteworthy is the fact that Kim Chong-il himself is taking the supreme command of the issues of people's livelihood, namely, upbrining consumer goods industry. Also notable is North Korea's attitude of trying to take, with calculation, lessons from the failure in the policies of radical cultural revolution groups of the PRC and from the merits of reform policies of Deng Xiaoping.

Furthermore, at the 8th Plenum of the 6th party Central Committee (the 8th Plenum of the 6th party Central Committee: from 28 November to 1 December 1983), vice-premiers Hong Song-ryong and Kim Pok-sin and An Sung-hak, secretary in charge of light industries--elites of economic and technological officials--were promoted to candidate members of the political bureau of the party. And, at the 10th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee (from 4 to 10 December 1984), Pak Nam-ki, an economic official, who was once vice-chairman of the state planning committee (GOSPLAN) and a department head of the central headquarters of the party, was promoted to a party secretariat member.

Such a rapid increase in the number of economic and technological officials means the ushering in of an era of newly emerging forces, which are tantamount to "the prime" of the North Korean edition of the so-called "unity of the old, prime, and young." Graduates of the Man'gyongdae Revolution Bereaved Descendants School and the Kim Il-song University constitute the greater part of the newly emerging power elites. Kang Song-san, 54 years old prime

minister, and Kim Yong-nam, foreign minister, late 40's, represent the representative personages of that policy group. All of the 40 participants of the debate session of the 6th congress of the party that was held in 1980 were "the prime age generation." From the juncture of that event, the old guard of the revolutionary first generation began withdrawing.

As pointed out by Professor Scalapino of the University of California, Berkeley, a considerable number of technocratic elites have emerged in the upper structure of power of the North. Eight of the 10 members of the party secretariat, an executive department of the party policies, are technocrats of the prime age--an absolute majority of the secretariat. The head of that prime age stratum is Kim Chong-il. In the political bureau today, 28 or 82.3 percent of the 34 members (including candidate members) are the newly advanced generation. In the case of the Central Committee, too, 144 (or 57 percent) of the 253 members are the newly advanced generation of less than 50 years of age. Among them, 10 members of the political bureau and around 50 members (as of the end of May 1985) of the party central committee were graduates of the Man'gyongdae Bereaved Descendants School.

Party cadres, other than these cited above, are mostly graduates of the Kim Il-song University. An analysis of the personnel structure of the government organizations, including key officials of the administrative council, members of the supreme people's council, and cadres of business enterprises and cooperative farms, clearly indicates a great emergence of technocrats of the prime age stratum. Therefore, it is imperative that an analysis of changes in North Korea be focused on the policy group, the main force of which is the newly advanced force centered around Kim Chong-il.

A change in the very structure of power elites can be effective only when it is followed by a change in the structure of the whole society. In North Korea of today, compared with the PRC, it seems that there has been no follow-up change in the structure of the overall society. Thus efforts to bring about qualitative changes at the center of the party cannot help having an essentially broad limit. Needless to say, the governing elites of North Korea will make efforts to proceed in the policy direction they are advocating within the limit in which the unitary establishment, which they have so far sought, will not be cracked.

In the case like this, there are four yardsticks that may be applied to the evaluation of those efforts. They are "the North Korean edition of four transformations." It seems difficult under the current situation of North Korea that the transformation through open doors, transformation through efficiency improvement, transformation through variations, and transformation through material self-sustenance will be achieved successfully. In the case of the transformation through open doors, the Joint Venture Law was enacted; but there have been almost none of the introduction of foreign capitals for over a year.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP ATTESTED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean 22 Nov 85 pp 1C-8C

[Unattributed Article: "Meeting to Commemorate the Founding of Kim Il-song Political University; Demonstration of Kim-Chong-ils Leadership and Control of the Military"]

[Text] North Korea is being watched with interest, because at the recent ceremonies commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song Political University and Kangkon Military Academy, Kim Chong-il's leadership and control of the North Korean military were demonstrated in a large way.

Last November 16, commemoration reporting meetings were conducted at Kim Il-song Political University and Kangkon Military Academy, both of which were observing the 40th anniversary of their founding. At the commemoration ceremonies of the military school, which is the organ for the political education of North Korea's military leaders and for the training of commanders of all ranks, the current leadership of North Korea's military attended. In addition to the commemoration ceremonies, an agitation rally, and the transmission of a letter of congratulations by the Party Central Committee, a commemoration report, and the adoption of a pledge were conducted one by one.

The great importance of these meetings was shown by the attendance as representatives of the leadership of the Armed Forces of the Minister of the People's Armed Forces Oh Chin-u at the commemoration reporting meeting of Kim Il-song Political University and of Armed Forces Chief of Staff Oh Kuk-ryol at the commemoration reporting meeting of Kangkon Military Academy.

On this day Oh Chin-u and Oh Kuk-ryol at their separate locations conveyed to the respective school staffs and students the letter of congratulations sent by the Party Central Committee.

Ordinarily in North Korea, Party congratulatory messages are used to communicate Kim Chong-il's symbolic teachings or directions. This letter emphasized that the two schools were nurtured by the faithful revolutionary armed power of the Party and Kim Il-song, and presented the militant task

of urging the schools to firmly maintain "an attitude of tense mobilization."

Also, Kim Il-song Political University President Oh Ki-su and Kangkon Military Academy Director Chon Mun-ok appeared as commemoration reporters, and uniformly pledged loyalty to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il and to intensify ideological education.

In particular, as the commemorative reporters stressed that Kim Chong-il has brought about the development of the inheritance of Kim Il-song's so-called military strategy and ideology, they emphasized that he is showing great interest in the training of high-ranking military commanders.

In this way, this organ of military education, which is revealing Kim Chong-il's inheritance of Kim Il-song's control of the military, is not only training commanders of all ranks of north Korea's military, it is also an organ of political ideological education fostering leaders servile to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

As Kim Il-song Political University is North Korea's highest level organ for the political education of military leaders, high-ranking officers, senior colonel and above, of each of the services (Army, Navy, and Air Force) and from each of their branches are enrolled, and it is known that the chief subject matter of their education is Kim Il-song's chuche ideology and chuche strategy and tactics.

The school's name originally was Kim Il-song Military University, but at the direction of Kim Chong-il its name was changed recently. The school is at Pyongyang Mankyongtae, where the house in which Kim Il-wong was born is located.

The curriculum is divided into a regular course and a short course. The regular course is for the education and training of high-ranking military officers of company and field grades from captain to lieutenant colonel, and the short course is responsible for the reeducation of Army, Navy, and Air Force colonels (Navy captains first rank) and generals (Navy admirals). The length of the regular course is 3 years and of the short course is 1 year.

Kangkon Military Academy is a school named for former North Korean chief of staff Kang Kon who was killed during the invasion of the South in the Korean War. The school was renamed the First Military Academy for a time, but recently at Kim Chong-il's direction its original name was restored. This school's predecessor was the Pyongyang Institute founded by Kim Il-song following the liberation from Japan. The institute's military school was separated and was established as the Central Security Leaders' School, and after the Korean War it was renamed the Kangkon Military Academy, by which name it is called today.

This school is located in Pyongnam Sunan and its course lengths are 6 months, 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years. Among these, the 1, 2, and 3 year

curricula are for the purpose of training officers in the infantry, politics, communications, and chemical branches, and the 6 month curriculum carries out "supplementary education" for officers.

The gist of the Party congratulatory message delivered at the 40th anniversary commemorative reporting meetings at Kim Il-song Political University and Kangkon Military Academy is as follows.

Kim Il-song Political University Commemoration Reporting Meeting

The point to pay attention to regarding the Kim Il-song Political University Commemoration Reporting Meeting is that the highest ranking person in the North Korean military, Oh Chin-u (Minister of the People's Armed Forces), by delivering the Party congratulatory message, intentionally revealed Kim Chong-il's military authority and encouraged the increased loyalty of North Korea's military to him.

The Party congratulatory message emphasized that Kim Il-song Political University "protects and defends the Party and the Premier just like Cholong Fortress and resolutely protects and fulfills the chuche ideology and its embodiment--the Party's line and policy." As it pointed out that the school is an organ of education of military loyalty to Kim Il-song and his son, it praised the results of that loyalty training and said that the school "raised large numbers of capable political functionaries, who possess the methods of unit command and control in the style of the anti-Japanese guerillas as well as modern military science technology, for the People's Armed Forces."

The congratulatory message continued by urging that the university contribute to strengthening and developing the People's Armed Forces to eternally be the Party's Army with 1-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed might so it can meet the demands of the new high level of revolutionary development, and emphasized that it will positively add much to carrying out the great task of conversion to the chuche ideology of the entire Armed Forces.

The commemoration report of Kim Il-song Political University President Oh Ki-su was consistent with the Party congratulatory message, and he praised Kim Chong-il's leadership and control related to Kim Il-song Political University.

Specifically, he emphasized that Kim Chong-il "continued daily vigorous leadership to make Kim Il-song Political University the authoritative base for the training of political leaders," and that he "not only presented the ideology of grasping as the foundation the education of a revolutionary world-view and corrected the essential principles of education, he also unceasingly sent educational measures and statements."

Right after the commemoration report, the staff and students of the university who attended the meeting adopted a resolution pledging unceasing loyalty to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

Kangkon Military Academy Commemoration Reporting Meeting

At Kangkon Military Academy's Commemoration Reporting Meeting, the Party congratulatory message was delivered by Oh Kuk-ryol (Military Chief of Staff), who is currently the second-highest ranking person, after Oh Chin-u, in the north Korean military.

The Party congratulatory message, while emphasizing that Kangkon Military is "an unendingly loyal revolutionary column for the Party and the Premier," pointed out that "the school developed into a powerful base for training military leaders which produced many military commanders strongly armed with the Party's military strategy ideology and thoroughly familiar with chuche strategy."

The Party congratulatory message continued by presenting as immediate military tasks, 1) the conversion of the work of military education to modeling the entire Armed Forces upon the chuche ideology, and 2) the adherence of all school staff members and students to tense mobilization preparations, and it urged a positive contribution to the strengthening of North Korean military might.

Through the commemoration report, Kangkon Military Academy Director Chon Mun-uk stressed that the University was founded by Kim Il-song and is developing in leadership because of Kim Chong-il, and he tediously rambled on with a laudatory speech about Kim Chong-il's military education ideology and policies.

According to Chon Mun-uk's report, Kim Chong-il has recently presented as two militant tasks for this university the skilled command and control of military units that give priority to political work, and the training of military commanders who know how to educate soldiers to be 1-a-match-for-100 sentinels. The report continued by asserting that his audience must support Kim Chong-il's militant tasks, and "more resolutely bring forth the Party's unitary ideology system, constantly improve education to meet the demands of actual development, and by decisively raising the quality of your work, be unendingly loyal to the Party and the Premier."

The reporter, by appealing to all of the school staff and students to "support and honor the Premier, the center of unity, as the sun of democracy, to follow the example of past young Communists and support the glorious Party center, and to strongly protect the great task of chuche revolution with armed might" stirred the display of loyalty of north Korean military leaders for Kim Chong-il's hereditary organization. In addition, this loyalty ceremony was repeated by the adoption by the attendees of an oath which contained the same kind of demagoguery. Ultimately, the distinguishing feature shown by the 40th anniversary ceremonies of these two organs of training of North Korea's military leaders is that North Korea, by intentionally showing that Kim Chong-il is developing his inheritance of the power to control the military, is demonstrating in a big way the north Korean military's loyalty and confidence in him. Therefore, it can be seen that in the future, North Korea, by using the opportunity to put the spurs to these various propaganda agitation rallies to instill the military with loyalty for Kim Chong-il, will exert itself to solidify the Kim Chong-il organization.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CIVIL DEFENSE MOBILIZATION--Pyongyang 20 February (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today in a commentary says that the South Korean puppets' organization of the "civilian defence mobile unit" is a criminal move to further militarize the "civilian defence corps" and perfect a wartime mobilization system. The author of the commentary notes that the purpose of the formation of the "mobile unit" with "civilian defence corps" members is to turn the "civilian defence corps" into a "crack unit," establish its command and mobilization system, mobilize all manpower as bullet shield without difficulty in war against the north and use the "mobile unit" in suppressing and stamping out all anti-government elements. The daily says: the puppets advertise that the new "civilian defence mobile unit" assumes the character of "mobilization reserve forces" in the "reserve forces." This proves its fascist nature. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK]

ANTI-SOUTH DEMONSTRATION--Pyongyang 23 February (KCNA)--Representatives of various social organizations of the United States held a demonstration Friday and marched to the building of the U.S. state department, according to a TASS report. They carried a placard reading "immediate end to support to the Chon Tu-Hwan dictatorial 'regime'." The demonstrators demanded the release of all political prisoners suffering in the prisons of South Korea and an end to all manner of tortures and suppression of the people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 23 Feb 86 SK]

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CSO: 4100/087

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TEXT OF DIALOGUES AT CHONGWADAE MEETING

SK250149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Feb 86 pp 6, 8

[Text of dialogues at a meeting of ROK President Chon Tu-hwan and leaders of the three major political parties held at Chongwadae [presidential residence] on 24 February]

[Text] President Chon: It is the first time that I meet you this year. You all look healthy.

Yi Man-sop (Korea National Party): How is the business in Taegu, which you visited last week?

Chon: Everybody over there was active and was working hard. Thank you for your coming here despite your busy schedule.

Yi Min-u (New Korea Democratic Party): Thank you for inviting us to this luncheon.

Chon: I am busy in the fresh of the year receiving reports and inspecting provincial areas. In the past, I had received reports at provincial government offices, but this time I visited countries or cities where I have not been.

Rural citizens seemed to like my visits to their villages, and the tours helped me collect public opinions.

No Tae-u (Democratic Justice Party): I played golf with Mr Yi (Min-u), the National Assembly speaker, some time ago. Mr Yi and the speaker are of the same age, but Mr Yi looked about 10 years younger.

Chon: My throat condition is not good as I smoke too much. The reporting session usually takes about one and a half hours so I could not but smoke.

Yi Min-u: Why don't you quit smoking?

Chon: I started smoking belatedly. I began it when I was looking after soldiers at night in Vietnam. I am determined not to quit smoking while in office.

Yi Min-u: I started smoking at the age of 24, and I used to smoke more than three packs a day.

Chon: Do you play golf well?

Yi Min-u: My handicap is 18. In the past, I enjoyed betting money playing golf.

Chon: I've never gambled in my life. I go out for golf three or four times a year since I came here to Chongwadae.

Yi Man-sop: I enjoy jogging every morning to maintain good health.

Yi Min-u: Climbing is the best. (Moving to a sofa after the luncheon at 12:55 pm)

Chon: It is really deplorable that the political world is strained and the people have become uneasy due to the illegal debates on the constitutional amendment issue outside the parliament.

Furthermore, I think it's very unfortunate that the ruling and opposition parties have failed to find a breakthrough. I invited you here with a hope that we could discuss how to operate parliamentary politics smoothly.

As I did bare in my new year policy statement, I think that the peaceful transfer of power is most important. We've never experienced the peaceful change of power since the founding of the nation. I did my best to carry out my duty as president sincerely for the past five years.

As a result, I became very confident of the work I am doing to develop the nation further. I am at the age that allows hard work and I feel that I can better display my ability now.

I think that I may appeal to the people to give me a chance to serve the nation again, as my predecessors did. But I will never do so, because the Constitution must be revised again to allow it.

Past history shows that national power was wasted much and confusion and unhappiness gripped the nation due to the attempt to stay in power for a long time. It has nothing to do with the ability of one individual. My religion is to establish firmly the tradition of a peaceful change of power at any cost.

I am determined to set a new precedent in our history without fail by establishing the tradition that the president steps down after finishing his given official term and transferring the government to the successor.

As you know well, Mr Yi (Min-u), there are few examples where rulers of developing countries or others step down voluntarily after handing over their governments.

The Philippines is a good example. The country is suffering from a vicious circle such as the corruption and weakening of national strength due to a long-term holding of power by one man. People suffer under this vicious circle.

This is not what political leaders should do. I am convinced that the peaceful transfer of government is the cherished desire of all people. As I said in the new year policy statement, the coming three years will be a good chance which will never come again in our history.

Should we come up with the constitutional amendment issue at this moment, thus splitting the national opinion and wasting the national strength? This really is not what we should do for the people. If we fail to manage the great affairs of the nation well, we will be severely criticized by our future generations.

As the Constitution is made by men, it cannot be perfect and, sometimes, there can be something to be revised. But, you know that I am not attempting to prolong my power now.

It will be proper to amend the Constitution, if necessary, after we have successfully carried out the great tasks of the nation such as the '88 Olympics, won't it?

And yet, if the legal procedures are ignored and the signature-collecting campaign for constitutional amendment is pushed ahead, the society becomes uneasy, politics becomes uneasy, and then the people get to feel uneasy. Who should assume responsibility?

Last year, our economy managed to tide over a really difficult situation. Despite the trade barriers by foreign countries, including the United States, and pressures to open our market, we could keep the price increase rate at 3 percent and achieve exports amounting to \$30 billion. This is not the government's achievement, but what the people did.

No other people in the world cooperate with the government so well in times of difficulties.

Savings rate of the people has increased and the balance of international payment situation improved, and thus we got to be able to build a basis for growth in self-reliance.

In particular, good economic chances have come to us this year unexpectedly. Crude oil prices dropped, values of Japanese yen and European currencies are strong, international interest rates are going down, and our exports are in good shape.

But these good conditions do not continue forever. By making the most of these good circumstances, we should make an occasion for a second economic leap.

Neither a country nor an individual can take a leap, when it loses such good chances. These chances cannot be used to our benefit by the efforts of businessmen alone. Political leaders should support them politically.

What I'd like to stress again is that we should know of the security situation correctly.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stressed the need to increase the capabilities of the U.S. forces in Korea in his recent briefing to the Congress about the North Korean armed forces. He also pointed out that the coming three years would be a critical period for the Korean peninsula, and this point is shared by all the strategic experts in the United States, Japan and Europe. They are more concerned about peace on the Korean peninsula than we are.

In fact, the North Korean armed forces have already finished forward deployment and have been building up the military power since last year. They are equipped with military power which is enough to invade us without further expansion. Under these difficult circumstances, political leaders should not disintegrate the national consensus and national power which may result in the miscalculation on the part of North Korea and encourage them to think that now is the best chance for invasion.

The Constitution can be revised whenever the people want. But pursuing constitutional revision only to change the system of presidential election is a narrow view. There are people who want a direct election system, but aren't there people who prefer an indirect system? When it comes to the system of administration, some people like the presidential system, some others want the cabinet system, while there also are people who opt for the double-executive system. These diversities are, truly, the merits of democracy. Constitutional change does not always mean that the nation becomes better. If it is changed only because a certain political party or an organization demands it, it will be more problematic.

The Constitution should be revised after serious study and full discussion in the National Assembly, which has the right to propose an amendment according to the current constitutional regulations.

If a new Constitution is established (through these procedures), this Constitution should be kept until the time of South-North unification. It is unreasonable to change the Constitution frequently for the sake of political power.

Everybody should act lawfully; we cannot think of a law-governed state if the law exists apart from people's acts. It will be unfair if the people are punished for violation of the law while politicians are left unpunished for the same violations. Please understand my innocent view that the government should abide by the law and protect the people.

Why can't we talk with each other when we have dialogue with the North? We should come to the conclusion through full discussion, or there will come out violence. Violence, if incurred by one of the parties, will occur in a chain reaction.

Since President Yi of the NDP is a great senior who has experienced everything and President Yi of the NDP knows much about the politics, you must be aware of the best direction the nation should go. I ask you to manage the state affairs smoothly through dialogue.

Yi Min-u: Mr President, I appreciate that you have invited representatives of the three parties to this meeting. As I said in a meeting last year, I am now 72 years-old, and have no selfish motive except that I should devote myself to the long-cherished reunification of the country and to the improvement of people's welfare.

As for the national economy, it is not our country alone but almost all countries in the world that have benefited by the decline of oil prices, isn't it?

Democratization is needed so the people become patriotic and both labor and management have a desire for doing business.

I call for you to sincerely clarify the schedule on democratization during your presidency and you should carry it out, though it is also important to hand over power to another person, as you have promised to do. I hope that you will be a great president.

Some say that the signature-collecting campaign for constitutional revision, which they call an illegal act, may cause social confusion, but my opinion is different. The people ought to have the right to demand the constitutional amendment as a petition right, as all power in a democratic country shall emanate from the people. It is sad that a party president has had to preside over a meeting in the street because he and party members were blocked from entering their office which was cordoned off by police for the purpose of preventing the signature campaign.

Members of the Central Standing Committee in the countryside were prevented from coming to Seoul for a meeting, policemen and opposition lawmakers brawled in the streets, and Mr Kim Tae-chung and Mr Kim Yong-sam were put under house arrest. These things should not have happened.

It was unfortunate that the prosecution interrupted opposition party activities under the pretext of law.

Seven NDP lawmakers and one aide have been arrested for their acts of breaking doors when the ruling DJP alone passed the budget bill in a locked room in the National Assembly late last year.

If the president declares the democratization schedule, I am willing to try to dissuade students from participating in politics even if they may throw stones at me.

Yi Man-sop: I hope this meeting will be a turning point for a breakthrough in the current political situation.

The ruling and opposition parties should exhaustively discuss political issues, including the constitutional revision, and economic and welfare problems in the parliament.

Now, a House session should be held for the heart-to-heart talks. As for the constitutional revision, an ad hoc panel should be installed in the parliament for debate on the basic law.

All problems should be settled politically, not judicially.

I hope that the ruling and opposition parties will try to reach an agreement in the political settlement of the indictment of the NDP lawmakers over the floor violence.

The constitutional amendment should be sought for the settlement of a true democracy, but not aiming at recruiting a specific person for president.

Mr President, your remark that debate on the constitutional revision may be allowed in 1989 could be interpreted as your intention to revise the basic law in that year?

Chon: Yes, it may.

Yi Min-u: I fear that constitutional revision in 1989 would cause unnecessary ill effects.

I think some people may wonder how you can make a commitment to the revision of the constitution to be done in 1989, while your presidency ends in 1988 as you have declared to step down without fail. I wish you would declare the sincere democratization schedule.

Yi Man-sop: The NDP is responsible for the rupture of the last year-end negotiations, as is the DJP. We cannot develop a dialogue, if we begin to seek who is responsible.

No Tae-u: It will be no end if we debate who was right and who was wrong in the past. The ruling party should reflect the opinion of the majority of the people publicly. By realizing the grand politics as His Excellency (President Chon) has said, we should prevent the disintegration of the national consensus until we have carried out the great national events in 1988. The matter of constitutional revision cannot pass as a simple debate, but will cause the disintegration of the national view and political strife. Is it all right to engage in a domestic quarrel after

inviting guests? The matter of constitutional revision presents only a two-year difference.

The failure to accept the call for extensive discussion two years later will not befit people who have 30 to 40 years of political career.

Chon: I wholly agreed with President Yi (of NDP) when he says he has no personal ambition. I don't have political ambition, either. You asked me to show a schedule of democratization last year, but there is no clearer schedule than the current Constitution which was passed upon the absolute support of more than 90 percent (of the people). I will do my best to serve the people during the coming two years and will transfer the government to the next president. The price of oil is coming down not only in our country but around the whole world. The economic situation of the United States and other parts of the world is improving, therefore, and this is good for our exports. However, we should not waste these chances. We should exert our best efforts to innovate technology, improve the quality of products and reduce consumption and the people are doing well. We can enter the advanced group of nations earlier only if the political backing is done well. We should not think that all the problems can be settled politically. Democracy can be implemented when the law is applied to lawmakers or anyone who violates it. The past tradition was wrong in that some specific persons have been excluded from the application of the law.

Mr Kim Tae-chung is now on a stay of the execution of his sentence. If this is canceled, he should serve the remaining prison terms. I understand that police authorities took measures to protect him in order to prevent such an eventuality. I may be able to seek lenient measures for the indicted lawmakers, if the Assembly law is revised to ensure the prevention of violent acts on the floor.

There seems to be demands that I have to guarantee the constitutional amendment in 1989.

It will be beyond my power to guarantee it because I am scheduled to step down in 1988. The constitutional revision will be guaranteed basically by the people.

But there are ways for the DJP to which I belong to promise it and its presidential candidate to make it as one of his election pledges. I agree on the establishment of a special committee in the House. The name of the committee may be decided on by you through discussion. Since the President also has the right to initiate a draft amendment, I will form a special committee at the presidential office to be made up of experts from all walks of life for the study of the basic law.

I hope that the constitutional amendment will be finalized through legal procedures on the basis of the people's opinion in accordance with the results of studies by the special committees in the Assembly and the government. What I'd like to ask of you (Yi Min-u) is that the NDP will not change its policy only because the policy is the same as the DJP's.

Yi Min-u: Everybody hopes that the '86 Asian Games and '88 Olympics are successful. But, the current situation does not ensure that. The government should show an attitude seeking national harmony. They say that the signature-collecting campaign will touch off violence or confusion, but it will not. The drive is not illegal, and it is the basic right of the people. In a democratic country where all powers come from the people, the call for constitutional amendment is a rightful act of petition.

The people do not think its all right that the police block political activities of a political party. When opinions differ, dialogue should be fully carried out, and the ruling and opposition parties should also widen their dialogue in the National Assembly.

Yi Man-sop: Your Excellency, there should never occur the suspension of Constitutional rule under any circumstances. To pursue dialogue and vanquish the violence, the government and the ruling party should provide the conditions. Some people suggest eliminating "research" from the name of "the Special Committee for Constitution Research," but please reconsider it. Secondly, please guarantee the opposition party activities so that all the problems, including the one relating to the indictment of NDP lawmakers, can be settled politically.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL PURIFICATION MOVEMENT REACHES TURNING POINT

New Facet of Purification

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] On the 27 November, President Chon said: "We have come to an important moment when we must jump ahead to build a truly advanced society in all areas--including the politics, economics, and society--within the next several years upon such historic events as a peaceful turnover of political power and the Seoul Olympics," he stressed that "the second phase of the social purification movement, which will develop upon entering such a transition stage, should place a greater emphasis on concluding the tasks of the first phase aimed at eliminating all sorts of remaining irrationalities and social ills and on supporting the consciousness reform movement through which a new view of value, as demanded by the times, is firmly established and put to practice."

President Chon made it clear while showing his appreciation at the Social Purification Movement National Convention, which was held on the morning of the same day at Sejong Cultural Hall in Seoul, when he said: "It is a basic task toward a historic development when we cultivate our mental abilities and train for a healthy constitution that will enable us to face wisely the challenges and trials that accompany social changes."

President Chon pointed out that in the process of our society's industrialization and urbanization, part of the society is put under the dark shadow of dishonesty, distrust, and disorder cast by greed, waste, evasions of the law, rough-and-ready methods, egoism, and factionalism, he emphasized that "in order for a society to grow perfectly, a radical treatment is necessary before such a pathological condition becomes an incurable disease."

President Chon concluded: "The social purification movement, which started in the early 1980's as a task of ending the social disorder and irrationality that worsened the national trial we faced, resulted in an eye-catching clean-up in our lives, thanks to our active public cooperation and participation to date," he said: "As a result of the continuous movement against the three negative psychologies, the inflation psychology has been wiped out, thereby gradually developing into a consciousness reform movement wherein the negative elements of people's consciousness are washed away."

President Chon said: "Now that we have established a healthy, positive view of value in our society, the formation of our people's self-consciousness and sympathy is broadening to fortify the mental energy needed to build an advanced society," he said: "Until the day a bright and clean society is established in this land, let's all firmly pledge to hold the social purification torch higher with a firm belief and indomitable will."

Pledges To Keep up Drive

This year's Social Purification Movement National Convention was held on the morning of the 27th at Sejong Cultural Hall in Seoul, and over 4,000 people attended--including the three key government figures President Chon Du-hwan, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, and Chief Inspector Hwang Yong-si.

At this convention, the participants pledged to review the last 5 years of the social purification movement and to develop further the coming second phase of the movement.

In his progress report, Kim Jong-gon, chairman of the Social Purification Committee, clarified the point that the committee, which started in 1980, has tried to: develop continuously the consciousness reform movement, establish public order in society at large including public services, and systematize each purification drive organization. He pledged that "the social purification drive's 600,000 members will, with a clear faith and a steadfast practice, lead the construction of a stable, righteous society."

At the convention, the progress report was followed by the awarding of decorations and medals, announcement of model examples (by Kim Jong-chon, purification drive chairman of Miyang-myon, Ansong-gun, Kyonggi Province), presentation of "My Suggestion" (By Kim Chong-sin, chairwomen of the Cheju Province Purification Drive Committee's Women's Department), the president's statement of appreciation, and the reading of the action planks.

At this convention, Pak Son-gyu, chairman of the Chungnam Province Purification Drive Committee, and Kim Mun-jin, deputy managing editor of the SEOUL SINMUN editorial section, were conferred national decorations, among the 30 people distinguished in the social purification movement; 25 people were awarded national medals, 94 people won a presidential commendation, and 75 people won the prime minister's commendation.

Paper Comments on Social Purification

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 28 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Social Purification by Consciousness Reform"]

[Text] This year marks the 5th year since the social purification movement was launched to realize the Fifth Republic's will for a righteous society. We have reached a turning point where we must end the movement's first phase aimed at scraping out the widespread social irrationality and injustice and start the second phase.

At the Social Purification Movement National Convention held on 27 November at Sejong Cultural Hall, representatives of the Purification Drive Committee's 600,000 members throughout the country and representatives of various fields of society attended, analyzed the movement's achievements, and pledged to make a new decision seeking future directions.

As a river is polluted with industrial society's waste, our social river, in which our minds were polluted by the rapid changes of society, was also polluted with irrationality and absurdity, thereby becoming a difficult environment to live in. The spread of irregularities, corruption, and inflation formed a climate in which citizens with normal, reasonable thoughts became rather weary and common sense did not work.

The fact that the Fifth Republic government, which had to sail amidst the political disorder in such a climate, established and kept up the social purification movement as a practical means could be viewed as an inevitability.

The movement's outcome of the 5 years since then, although not a very long time, is in no way a small matter. Not only did the bright-and-clean-society movement that arose from the movement of eliminating the three negative psychologies spread among the people all over the country, but it also systematically outlined the merciless, strict functions to control the irrationalities of public officials. Alongside this, the existence of the movement itself has brought about psychological pressure to realize the consciousness reform.

Because such movements had to be carried out in a deeply confused society, somewhat physical restraints had to be used during the early phase. Now that the last 5 years' efforts have attained a certain number of goals, it is now time to switch from a forced government leadership to a self-regulated, democratic leadership.

Also, President Chon Du-hwan attended the Social Purification National Convention of the 27th and stressed: "To place a greater emphasis on the consciousness reform movement through which a new view of value is firmly established and put to practice."

In a sense, the rapid development of an industrial society, which seeks productivity and efficiency, disintegrates the traditional society and gives rise to a counterforce that respects materialistic values. Hence, such problems are also a common disease among modern industrial societies.

We can be proud of ourselves in that it was nevertheless a great success that we could accomplish this much by promoting the social purification movement as an expression of national will.

As President Chon pointed out, "In order for a society to grow, radical treatment is necessary before a pathological condition becomes an incurable disease."

We must now let the energy of the social purification movement, which obtained fruitful results in eliminating the existing irrationalities, be applied to stimulating and expanding the people's progressive, willing, positive, and active spirit.

To this end, it is time to concentrate our momentum on "cultivating the mental abilities that enable us to face wisely the challenges and trials accompanied by the social changes, and on training for a healthy constitution."

Once again, we look forward to a continuous development of the social purification movement's second phase.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DISRUPTED WITH VIOLENCE, PROTEST

NKDP Staff Charged With Violence

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Dec 85 p 1

/Text/ In connection with the National Assembly Hall violence, including that of the aides to the NKDP assemblymen, the prosecutors decided on 5 December to prosecute and investigate over 10 connected individuals.

A concerned prosecutory official said, "The recent, violent language and acts in the Assembly Hall by the aides to the NKDP assemblymen are not only the disturbance of the legislative power that cannot be overlooked but also a harmful act to the legislature," and said, "We directed police to call and investigate all the involved individuals."

Especially, the official said, "Assaults against the assemblymen by the aides are inexcusable," and said, "A proper legal measure is inevitable in order to prevent such violent acts from recurring." He added that those involved will be punished for violation of the laws, such as assault, and for an unlawful interference with an officer in the execution of his duty.

Accordingly, in a day or two, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Board plans to call and investigate those involved, based on the videotape containing the scenes of violence and witnesses' accounts. The results of preliminary investigation show that those subject to prosecution are about 15 people including Pak Jong-un who is an aide to assemblyman Kwon O-tae, and it is known that the NKDP members and drivers are also included.

According to the prosecutors, on the night of 30 November the aides joined the NKDP assemblymen and committed violence in words and acts when the DJP members attempted to enter the budget committee's conference hall to independently settle the new year's budget.

A high-ranking prosecutor clarified, "But because of the politically tense situation at the moment between the Government and Opposition parties, any steps beyond this prosecution will be determined after a careful study," and hinted that a coercive investigation such as confinement will be avoided if possible. He added, "No plans have been made yet for investigating the NKDP assemblymen except for the aides."

The Seoul District Public Prosecutor's Office is expected to lay out its investigation details and plans on 6 December.

Assembly Chairman Yi Issues Statement of Regret on Violence

On the 5th, the National Assembly Chairman Yi Jae-bu issued a statement of regret on a chain of violence that recently erupted in the Assembly Hall while the National Assembly was administering the budget.

In his statement of regret, Chairman Yi said, "I regret that the boisterous violence and disorder within the sacred Assembly Hall not only debased the National Assembly's democracy but also brought anger and disappointment to the general public watching the Assembly."

"As chairman of the National Assembly, I call upon every assemblyman and all staff engaged in the operation of the Assembly to awake upon this disgraceful incident," Chairman Yi said, and expressed his apology to public.

Secretary General Yi Jin-u Resigned

In connection with the violence that erupted during the process of National Assembly's handling of budget, Yi Jin-u, the secretary general, handed in his resignation to Chairman Yi Jae-bu on 5 December. It is known that Secretary General Yi's resignation will be accepted after the regular session of the National Assembly is closed.

Signs of Prolonged Tension in Political Situation

As the government authorities formally prosecuted and began investigating on 5 December the aides to the NKDP assemblymen in connection with the National Assembly's budget handling process, and the DJP clearly indicated its strong position to chastise the Assembly Hall violence, new friction with NKDP is expected, thereby raising concerns for prolonged tension in the political situation.

On the afternoon of the day after the issuance of the statement by the Assembly Chairman Yi Jae-bu, the DJP held a high-level party meeting, a political meeting and a party executive meeting, and reconfirmed its plans to have the law punish the opposition party aides who used violent words and acts against the government party assemblymen during the budget session, and at the same time issued a statement criticizing the opposition party's violence.

The insiders reported, "No measure is being studied for the violence between the assemblymen, but legal responsibilities will be questioned against the assemblymen who damaged furniture in room 146 on the first floor of the Assembly Hall, which was the conference hall in the morning of 2 December when the budget was settled independently."

Also, the DJP has decided to revise the National Assembly law as soon as possible to reinforce the systematic provisions for prevention of a recurrence of Assembly Hall violence, smooth proceedings of Assembly session, and guaranteeing the assemblymen's deliberative activities.

The DJP has also set plans to revise the Assembly's administrative rules in order to increase the regular guard staff (currently 51) in charge of maintaining order in the Assembly Hall. In the statement issued in the afternoon of the day, the DJP spokesman Sim Myong-bo said, "We can't help thinking that the recent violent attitude was a self-exposure of the limits of political ability of those who committed violence and was a positive evidence that makes one doubt their substance, and insofar as they are connected with the Assembly Hall violence, they must bear appropriate responsibility regardless of their identity."

On the other hand, the NKDP Manager Kim Dong-yong criticized, "The attitude of government and its party, forgetting that they are the ones who committed such illegal activities in the National Assembly as the revision of tax reduction law and the sloppy passage of the budget, is so ridiculous that it's like a thief turning on the master with a club, and they are only trying to refuse to resolve the political issues."

Manager Kim added, "In connection with the future political situation that such Government Party's acts will provoke, we will prepare decisive plans through an enlarged executive meeting on 6 December and the like."

Paper On Assembly's Violent Acts

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 6 Dec 85 p 2

/Editorial: "Assembly Hall Violence Cannot Be Allowed"/

/Text/ The NKDP aides' violence against DJP assemblymen a few days ago during the new year's budget resolution in the National Assembly was a rare event in the Assembly's history. In extreme cases where the Government and Opposition parties were politically pitted against each other, there were occasionally such physical confrontations as shoving and pulling between the parties' assemblymen, but never was a case where either the aides or secretaries interfered.

According to the newspaper reports, when the NKDP aides were scolded, "Where are your manners? You are not an assemblyman," they defied, "We are one of the people." It was really a strange incident. Such acts by some of the NKDP aides, which damaged the National Assembly's dignity, are obviously illegal.

Under no circumstances, should violence be allowed in the National Assembly. So far, people could not help deploring the occasional violence between the assemblymen within the National Assembly. Now that even the aides are interfering, it is extremely deplorable.

The recent act of the NKDP aides is not simple violence. It can be viewed as an incident in which the assemblymen's legislative activities are violated and obstructed. In this respect, we don't think it is a matter that should be taken lightly.

As the name says, the assemblymen's aides are only staffs assisting the assemblymen's legislature work. Their meddling in the assemblymen's essential activities, while forgetting their status, is impossible.

If such incidents are left as they are, it will be difficult for the National Assembly to properly function as a national organization deliberating the national affairs. This is because the hooligans, under the name of people, will attempt to interfere with the National Assembly as much as possible.

The National Assembly Chairman Yi Jae-bu issued a statement of regret in connection with this incident, in which he said, "I regret that unfortunately, the boisterous violence and disorder within the sacred Assembly Hall not only debased the National Assembly's democracy but also brought anger and disappointment to the general public." And the National Assembly Secretary General Yi Jin-u handed in his resignation, assuming his responsibility for this incident.

It is not clear yet whether the NKDP assemblymen themselves systematically mobilized the aides. Although the investigation will immediately reveal the truth, it will be difficult for a people's political party to avoid moral responsibility.

The concerned authorities are known to have already concluded investigation of this incident and will soon take followup measures. We think they deserve a decisive, legal action.

As we all know, the National Assembly is the sacred, highest organization wherein national affairs are deliberated by the representatives elected by the people. When its dignity is damaged by the violence and disorder within the Assembly, operation of the National Assembly is put in jeopardy. All illegal activities that harm the authority of the Assembly must always be tackled decisively.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON BRIEFED ON 1986 ADMINISTRATION MINISTRY POLICIES

SK260154 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Government Administration Chong Kwan-yong said yesterday that his ministry will establish a Korean model for advanced administration targeted at the 2000's.

"As the administrative needs from the people will increase in the 2000's, an overall change is inevitable in the government organization, system and personnel administration," Chong said.

He said the mid- and long-term plans for administrative development will focus on the readjustment in the government functions, including the delegation of powers to provincial governments.

As part of such efforts, he said, the ministry will strengthen the government's role in crisis management, international cooperation, social welfare, environment conservation and statistics compilation.

He also said he will promote the incorporation of the government-owned Korea National Railroad and the Office of Monopoly.

One minister was briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on his ministry's policy programs for this year at Chongwadae.

Minister Chong said his ministry will persistently push the cleanup drive in officialdom for the embodiment of clean and trustworthy government.

Through the campaign, he will root out remaining irregularities in officialdom such as corruption, secret divulgement and easy-going, opportunistic attitude, he said.

The ministry also plans to conduct education for the wives of all the government officials to help wipe out the remaining irregularities, he noted.

In relation to the interministry policy consultation, Chong said he will make it mandatory for relevant ministries to conduct prior policy adjustments between working-level officials.

Committing himself to pay increase for public officials, he said he will push ahead with the 1986-1990 mid-term plan for the increase of salary and allowances.

Those who fail to have houses of their own will be given special loans or rent apartments, the minister stated.

Minister Chong said that his ministry will extend the age limit of retirement for officials in the sixth-grade or lower grade by three years from 55 to 58.

One thousand officials in the ninth grade who have served for more than 10 years will be automatically promoted to the rank of the eighth grade this year, he added.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON SIGNATURE COLLECTION DRIVE

Ministry Warning

SK260109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki instructed prosecutors yesterday to deal sternly with those involved in attempts to disrupt the constitutional order such as the signature-collection drive designed to revise the Constitution.

Kim warned that the campaign, if not stopped, would split the public opinion and create social chaos.

"Stern actions should be taken against those who commit activities against national law and order, those who take illegal collective actions to realize their assertions and those who collect signatures in a way other than stipulated by the Constitution," he said.

The minister made these remarks at a meeting of senior prosecutors held at a conference room of the Prosecutor General's Office. It was attended by 36 chiefs-of-high and district prosecutor's offices across the country and other senior prosecutors.

During the meeting, Prosecutor General So Tong-kwon also issued similar instructions. He said those playing leading roles in violent rallies and other unlawful demonstrations should be severely punished.

The top prosecutor cited four major crimes to be vigorously cracked down on during this year. They are "residual" irregularities among public employees, fraudulence to be committed by impersonating ranking government officials, production of adulterated food, capital flight abroad and smuggling of commodities into the country.

He told the prosecutors to uproot all kinds of crimes that stand in the way to the successful staging of Asian Games in Seoul this September.

Following So's speech, the participants pledged they would make their utmost efforts in establishing social order by strictly applying laws to perpetrators regardless of their social status.

Police Plan No More Summons

SK260052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Police may no longer summon opposition politicians in connection with the signature-collection campaign launched by the New Korea Democratic Party to press for a constitutional amendment, police sources said yesterday.

Police have so far probed 77 members of the main opposition party and its support group the Council for Promotion of Democracy, on suspicion of being involved in the campaign.

All of them have been released, the sources said. However, two of them, No Kyong-kyu, director of the NKDP's general affairs bureau, and Yi Chun-hyong, a senior secretary to the party president, have been criminally booked without physical detention.

The sources said 25 other signers promised that they would voluntarily report to police. Therefore, the sources said, there is no need to summon those who took part in the signature-collection drive.

The sources said law-enforcement authorities are likely to continue crackdown on those who collect signatures on the streets.

No opposition lawmakers have, to date, been summoned by police with regard to the signature campaign.

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CSO: 4100/090

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT ACTIVISTS LIKENED TO JAPANESE RED ARMY GUERRILLAS

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Nov 85 p 10

[Text] The authorities have concluded that it is becoming clear that the objective of the struggle of radical students is not simply to oppose the government but to renounce and overthrow the system of the ROK, and that in order to realize this goal they are carrying out physical violence without hesitation.

The following is the gist of the statement issued by the authorities based on an analysis of student leaflets.

True nature of Radical Students: In an underground leaflet entitled "One Million Students," Issue No 4, radical students have designated our constitutional order as a divisive constitution, a plutocratic constitution, a comprador's constitution, a fascist constitution, etc., and declared that it be abolished.

Furthermore, the "Democratic Proclamation" of the Seoul National University asserted that "students occupied the political training institute of the DJP and fought, as one step in the struggle for the abolition of the fascist constitution."

A fascist constitution, as a constitution of a totalitarian state, is one which refers to the constitutions of Nazism in Hitler's Germany or Mussolini's Italian fascist system immediately after their defeats in World War I, and is basically different from our constitution which is founded on a free economy system and a free democracy.

Accordingly, to characterize our constitution as a fascist constitution is absurd. Their objective lies in a propaganda and incitement which rationalizes an attempt at violent revolution, and this is no different from DPRK instigation which claims our system is a fascist one.

Furthermore, in "One Million Students," Issue No 4 and a column of a special issue of the "Democratic Proclamation," they say establishment of a popular, national and democratic government is the ultimate objective of this movement, thus advocating a struggle for the so-called "Three People's Constitution."

The "Three People's Constitution" which they advocate, as a popular democratic constitution, refers to a constitution dominated by the destitute, poor farmers, workers and other low echelon people, to wit, the proletariat.

As something which corresponds to the second of the three stages of revolutionary strategy in Leninist communism, this is nothing more than a call for those things carried out in a socialist revolution: namely, guaranteeing the livelihood of the urban poor and small scale merchants, dismantling monopolistic financial trusts and abolishing preferential treatment, guaranteeing the right to resist, freezing foreign debt, etc.

In other words, the "Three People's Egalitarian Constitution" is something which opposes a free enterprise system or free democracy, and can only co-exist with a socialist or communist system.

Furthermore, in the 5th issue of the "Democratic Front" of Seoul University, radical students readily make assertions that are pro-communist and sympathetic to the Northern Puppets [DPRK], and this plainly substantiates what the true nature of radical students is.

Objective of Struggle and Strategy: In leaflets, they themselves are making it clear that the objective of their struggle is to overthrow the present government--thus disavowing the ROK, a free democratic system--and establish a proletariat government.

As concerns strategy, they are copying intact the unified front strategy of the Northern Puppets, unconditionally opposing the government party, opening up a united front with the opposition party, etc. As their methods of struggle, they are adopting the urban guerilla type violent techniques of the Japanese Red Army Faction such as the use of arson, metal pipes, bricks and cotton torches.

Radicalism Beyond the Dimension of Campus Agitation: When one sees that radical students have set an objective of struggling to overthrow the present regime and establish a popular democratic government, we must look at them as another violent political group and distinguish them from ordinary students.

This must be done because by means of a sophistry wherein they seem to claim that the autonomy of the university entails that the campus is beyond the jurisdiction of the law, and following this forced logic, that no outside force can be introduced into the campus under any circumstances, they instigate and incite indignant naive students, educating and indoctrinating them to become members of the avanti-garde movement.

Motives of Actions of Radical Factions: Their actions can be seen as uncritically accepting the critical theory of the Frankfurt school as their ideological weapon and as being further fanned especially by the crosseyed critical logic of reality and defiant mentality of Korean intellectuals.

This is substantiated by the fact that on the 21st of the month, 6 opposition members of the "Council for the Promotion of democracy" and other such groups participated in the National Forum held at Seoul University and instigated students.

The critical theory of the Frankfurt school is a social revolutionary dialectic made by Marxists which opposes capitalism and aspires to socialism.

Their movement has reached the extremist stage where the present constitution is to be abolished, the present government overthrown and the proletariat class grabs political power, and in order to carry this out, it looks as if a violent movement consisting of organized interconnected campaigns between students and workers (including their disguised employment) will continue.

13222/9190

CSO: 4107/043

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVISM

Students Banned From Campus

SK250114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry instructed universities and colleges nationwide yesterday to see to it that no demonstration items, such as "subversive" leaflets or fire-bombs, are made or kept on campus.

At a meeting of directors of general affairs in charge of school facilities from 110 higher learning institutions, they were also told to ban students from remaining on campus at night, much less the entry of non-students and expelled students.

According to a package of instruction, taxis and students' cars will be barred from the campus.

Ministry officials observed that activist students have recently been using such school facilities as the library and lab for the preparation of demonstrations and other agitative activities, including printing underground leaflets.

The "general guidelines for management of campus facilities" delivered yesterday stipulates that any unauthorized persons on campus should be removed immediately.

The guidelines said that schools must allocate a portion of their budgets this year to secure the employment of personnel to ensure campus "security," giving priority to this over the needs of other sectors.

However, the ministry said that individual schools may work out proper measures to allow studious students to remain at school at night to study.

During the meeting at the Teachers' Pension Fund building on Yoi-do, school managers were told that schools should not be negligent in their duty to check regularly school facilities with regard to subversive signs, leaflets and other demonstration items.

The guidelines reaffirmed that scholarships should not be granted to problem students involved in demonstrations and neither should bank loans.

Student Leader Arrested

SK250120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] O Su-chin, head of a militant student activists' group called Chonghangnyon (National Federation of Student Associations), has been apprehended by police and is now under questioning, it was reported yesterday.

O, 24, a former senior at Songgyungwan University, has been sought by police for his leading role in numerous antigovernment demonstrations and rallies, including the large-scale rally held at Seoul National University on February 4. A total of 189 college students who participated in the rally have been arrested.

According to the report, O was nabbed by plainclothesmen at Chonan railroad station in Chonan City, Chungchongnam-do, last Thursday afternoon when he was trying to dial his 60-year-old mother in Taejon in a public telephone box in front of the station. He had been hiding at a rented room in Songjong-dong, Chonan City, the report said.

O became the Chonghangnyon chairman last September to replace Ho In-hoe, 22, former senior at Korea University who surrendered to police.

Institute Occupiers Lawyer Resigns

SK250110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] A defense attorney for key student defendants indicted for the November 18th seizure of the ruling party's institute resigned yesterday protesting the prison authorities' "inhumane and severe" punitive steps against them.

"The Seoul Prison authorities placed them in solitary confinement and allegedly harassed some of them merely for their rejection of trial proceedings," attorney Kim Myong-yun asserted.

The six students, standing trial in a hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, were consistent in their defying the trial, pitching the session into stall.

They declared that they could not recognize a judiciary "dependent on the government built on an autocratic Constitution."

They also accused the prison authorities of what they described to be "torturous acts" against some of their colleague inmates.

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CSO: 4100/090

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

BAIL REQUEST REJECTED--The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday rejected the request for bail by Kim Pyong-o, vice secretary of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, and four others being tried on suspicion of violating the law governing rallies and assemblies. The five, either CPD or New Korea Democratic Party members, were arrested after they allegedly agitated students or spread false rumors during a student rally at Seoul National University on November 21. The five recently filed the request for bail, demanding that they be tried without being physically detained. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Feb 86 p 8 SK] /12858

TWO AIDES OF YI CHOL QUESTIONED--Two secretaries of Representative Yi Chol of the New Korea Democratic Party were questioned by a prosecutor Saturday for mailing a "defamatory" statement to Korean and foreign news agencies in Seoul last month. They underwent the interrogation separately from Representative Yi who was also questioned on the same day by prosecutor Chong Min-su regarding the statements he wrote and had them mailed by his two secretaries. The two secretaries were Song Chong-tae, 29, and a 23-year-old woman secretary. Yi is suspected of defaming the "dignity of the state" by accusing the government of trying to reinstitute the "Yusin" (Revitalizing Reforms) system once practiced by the previous government. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Feb 86 p 8 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/090

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1986 10.2 PERCENT OVER 1985

1986 National Budget 13.8 Trillion Won

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Sep 85 p 3

[Article: "Next Year's Budget at the 13.8 Trillion Won Scale; 10.2 Percent Increase Over This Year; Vice-Premier Sin Interviewed; Will Be Presented to the National Assembly By 2 October; 500 Billion Won Will Be Invested in Public Work Projects; Will Create Boom; Foundation of Rural Communities Reinforced; Assistance to Medium Business Enterprises Will Be Expanded"]

[Text] The government has finalized the scale of next year's budget bill (General Account Revenues and Expenditures), including supplementary [budget], at 13 trillion 815.3 billion won--which carries a 10.2 percent increase over this year's budget, 12 trillion 532.4 billion won.

The next year's budget scale carries a 12.5 percent increase over this year's main budget.

Sin Pyong-hyon, Vice-Premier and Minister of Economic Planning, revealed at a press conference held in the morning of 27 September that the new year's budget bill described above was finalized--as a government sponsored draft--at a cabinet meeting, and that the bill would be presented to the National Assembly by 2 October.

Vice-Premier Sin said that the next year's budget bill was drafted in line with the working growth rate of the budget--10.2 percent (substantial growth rate 7 percent; gross national product price [rate] 3 percent). He then added that emphasis was placed on increasing next year's economic growth rate, which is expected to reach 5.5 to 6 percent, up to 7 percent; and of heightening the capability of the finances of responding to [the changes] in the business.

As for the content of the next year's budget bill as revealed by Vice-Premier Sin on that day, the defense budget--4 trillion 39 billion won--occupies 5.53 percent of the GNP (Gross National Product) and carry a 12.6 percent increase over this year's. That percentage of increase is higher than the overall budget increase of 10.2 percent, and the defense budget occupies 31.2 percent of the overall budget which is higher than that of this year, 30.5 percent.

Salaries of the government employees will increase by 4 percent across the board, including normal increases in salaries of officials; and an additional 3 percent average increase will come because of a revision in the rewarding system, thus increasing by 9.2 percent compared to this year. The regional finance subsidies will amount to 1,291.9 billion won, which is a 28.2 percent increase over this years. The educational finance subsidies will amount to 2,356.6 billion won, which is a 10 percent increase over this years.

Because of the increase in the fixed budgetary area's experiences such as the government employee's salaries and the regional and financial subsidies, its budget reaching a sum of 1,095.2 billion won--the investment loans will be very restrictive.

However, the government has decided to invest more than 500 billion won through an accounting office of special fund distributing center in the field of public works, while reducing financial assistance to the grain fund any suspending assistance to the fertilizer fund.

Furthermore, [the government] has decided to utilize the public fund--390 billion won--including the government employees pension fund and the "communications pension fund," as a source for the investment and loans. Thus it would be possible for the government to expand the source of the investment fund for the public works without issuing national bonds or increasing taxes.

Accordingly, the overall financial deficit expected next year is 851.4 billion won, which is far larger than that of this year.

As for the revenues, the national taxes--including internal taxes 10.4 percent, customs duties 12.8 percent, and defense taxes 13.5 percent--will be increased by 11.2 percent and amount to 13, 149.1 billion won.

On the other hand, the government has decided to increase its assistance in developing the housing construction project for the low income families by 245 percent, amount of 151.3 billion won for the project.

In particular, the government has decided to expand the work of laying the foundation of production by increasing its assistance to rural farming and fishing villages.

Accordingly, the farm management fund will increase to 800 billion won from 700 billion won, while the fishery fund will increase to 318 billion won from 287 billion won.

The government has also decided to increase greatly the following, which has been much neglected in the process of high economic growth: the assistance to the poor, the foundation of self-support for increasing employment opportunities and the funds for food and fuel for those who need assistance with the basic necessities.

On the other hand, the government has enlarged its scale of financial assistance to the field of small and medium businesses including the advancement of 20

billion won as an support fund for new small and medium businesses, which is designed to reinforce the foundation of technology orientated venture businesses. The fund will be increased to 170.2 billion won (54.3 percent increase) next year from 1985's 110.3 billion won. Besides the increases in assistance to the poor and small and medium businesses, the government has decided to increase its investments in scientific and technical areas up to the level of 2 percent of the GNP in order to strengthen its growth potentials.

Also, the government has decided to increase the medical welfare by 29.7 percent.

Assumptions for Calculations of Revenues

Section	1985 Perspective	1986 Perspective
Normal growth rate (%)	8.1	10.2
Growth rate	5.5	7.0
GNP price	2.5	3.0
Exchange rate (yearly average; won)	873	900

2 Percent GNP for Science, Technology

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Sep 85 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Two Percent of the GNP Will Be Invested in Science and Technology; Manpower Investment in Technology"]

[Text] The ratio of the investment in science and technology to the GNP will be increased up to 2 percent--the level of advanced countries--for the first time.

It is planned that investments in science and technology next year will amount to 1 trillion 559.8 billion won, an amount far above those of this year, 1.7 percent.

The government is planning to invest 454.8 billion won or 29.2 percent of its entire investments in the technical manpower development.

In order to reinforce the foundation of domestic technology in the state of art technology field, the government has greatly increased the expenditures for especially for designated special research and development projects from 30 billion won to 50 billion won.

The government has decided to place emphasis on bringing up and securing manpower in the science and technology field who will be directly engaged in research works in order to cope with the fierce high technology competition among the advanced nations. The number of students in the Institute of Science and Technology will be increased to 2,235 from the current 1,985, and the PhD courses will become the central structure of the institute. The ratio of the number of students who are taking PhD courses will be increased to 42 percent

from 37 percent. And an Institute of Science and Technology will be established and open in March 1986; 540 students will be enrolled in the first year.

As for the recruitment of overseas [Korean] brains, it will be increased to 235 from 125. And, it is planned that the Taedok Research Area will be built into a city filled with the government and private research centers and institutes designed to bring up high caliber personnel in the field of the state of art technologies are gathered.

Recruiting Center for Overseas Experts

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Sep 85 p 8

[Article: "Recruiting Center for Overseas Korean Brain Power; Will Recommend Competent Personnel Needed in Domestic Industrial Circles"]

[Text] Established By the Association for the Promotion of Industrial Technology

The Association for the Promotion of Industrial Technology (Chairman: Ho Sin-ku) has established a Center for Recommending and Recruiting [Korean] Science Technicians Overseas--an overall recommendation window designed to recruit Korean scientists and the technicians who resides in overseas.

On 26 September 1985, the Association for the Promotion of Industrial Technology established the Center for Recommending and Recruiting [Korean] Scientists and the Technicians Overseas and began to launch full-fledged activities: the center is designed: to introduce the results of research by overseas Korean scientists and technicians and their qualifications to domestic industrial circles; and to recommend and recruit those scientists and technicians needed by the domestic industrial technology circles.

The center is planning to send a mission to the United States sometime this year and launch recruiting activities. The center is also in the process of concluding agreements for cooperation with associations of science and technology scientists in the United States, Europe, and Japan.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

EFFICIENCY, CONSISTENCY SOUGHT IN INDUSTRIAL POLICIES

SK240254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 24 (YONHAP)--In an effort to improve the efficiency and consistency of its industrial policies, the South Korean government will strengthen the policy-making and coordinating functions of the Industrial Policy Deliberation Committee, which is chaired by Kim Man-che, deputy prime minister and economic planning minister.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee approved the government's plan on Monday.

Under the management plan, the committee will meet on a quarterly basis to coordinate policies for the manufacturing, overseas construction, shipping and other major industries, as well as industries that are expected to experience difficulties.

Through the plan, the government intends to promote the rationalization of industries suffering from structural recession, the specialization of business groups in specific industries and the rearrangement of insolvent businesses this year.

In carrying out its 1986 industrial policy goal, the "readjustment of the industrial structure and improvement of competitiveness," the Korean government will encourage manufacturing industries to invest in facilities, to improve industrial structure, to promote small- and medium-sized industries and to enhance technical renovation.

In selecting industries for emphasis in the future, the government think tank, the Korea Development Institute, will set up a task force to conduct research into future industries.

The task force, which will comprise scholars and officials from the Economic Planning Board, the Trade and Industry Ministry, the Science and Technology Ministry and the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, will seek policy directions in promising future industries, such as new ceramics, semi-conductors, computers, and genetic engineering.

In addition, the government will expand the technology development fund to 368 billion won (415.8 million U.S. dollars: one U.S. dollar is worth about 885 won) this year from the 228.3 billion won last year in order to expedite technical renovation.

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POTENTIAL PROBLEMS WITH KAIST REORGANIZATION DISCUSSED

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 16 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by An Pong-hwan]

[Text] The Ministry of Science and Technology (MST), in accordance with plans to move the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) to Taedok, intends to abolish, combine, or reconstitute government-supported research organizations under a plan to combine organizations and government agencies having similar functions.

The plans of MST were made concrete this 8 November with the publication of a "Draft Plan for the Expansion and Relocation of KAIST to Taedok," issued in the name of KAIST.

According to this draft plan, an undergraduate division would be joined with KAIST's current master's and doctoral degree problems and the Science and Technology University to make five academic divisions, and the research divisions would be abolished, combined, or merged, according to their similarity of function, with KAIST's research division and the machine, chemistry, and standards research institutes.

This reorganization plan, which will be implemented together with the relocation of KAIST to Taedok in 1988, originates in the fact that for some time the research capabilities of the institutes have greatly increased, with duplication in the scope of their research and that of KAIST. The plan is also based on the advantages of being able to unify the management team currently scattered among the various research institutes and thus makes support of research more effective as well as possible to conserve management costs and manpower.

However, researchers at the research institutes to be affected by the changes, naturally, and even a segment of the science and technology world are concerned over the reorganization proposal, and there is a tendency toward great anxiety. In general, the merger of KAIST's undergraduate division with the Science and

Technology University is being accepted in a positive manner, given the urgent problem currently being faced, that of training high-level manpower.

This is said to be due to the expectation that the talented students who will be trained by the Science and Technology University will be better able than anyone else to obtain opportunities to progress through the master's and doctoral degree programs.

The merger of KAIST with the Science and Technology University is to take place by the end of next year with the revision of the laws governing academic matters and formal school regulations. There will be no great problems as long as the Law Concerning the Establishment of Universities is abrogated before KAIST moves to Taedok.

However, the merger of the research division of KAIST with other existing research institutes is becoming a point of controversy. The plan calls for model research institutes to be absorbed intact into KAIST under KAIST auspices. KAIST's chemical and chemical engineering research division will merge into a Chemical Research Institute; the metal engineering division of the Machine Research Institute and KAIST's materials engineering research division will be merged into a Materials Engineering Center; and the machine engineering division of the Machine Research Institute and KAIST's work in the machine engineering field will merge into a Machine Research Institute.

KAIST officials emphasize that even after these various research institutes come under KAIST, they will be given an autonomous research function, and the specialized function in each field will be allowed to expand and develop.

Also, out of consideration for academic independence, the Materials Engineering Center, the Bioengineering Center, and the Systems Engineering Center will be expanded, depending on their development, as research centers under KAIST auspices.

However, those involved, beginning with researchers in the affected fields, express the view that it will be difficult to accept this plan in a positive manner.

They point out that the Korean Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), which was established back in 1966 and for 15 years played the role of midwife to Korea's scientific and technological research, and KAIST, which for some 10 years from 1971 trained high-level scientific and technological personnel, began a merger in 1981 for the ostensible purpose of integrating the dual functions of education and research and development, but that even now there is some residual discord. Moreover, researchers who first came to KIST and then stayed on at KAIST are unable to be that comfortable with the various problems that may accompany a second move to a new research institute, such as changes in harmonious relationships or in living arrangements among old and new researchers.

More important than these issues is the question of research environment. Research is done by people. When researchers actively participate and cooperate with each other, creative and productive research takes place. Accordingly,

the consolidation of an artificial research organization may stir up a great maelstrom against this kind of research atmosphere.

In the late 1970's, keeping pace with the growth in heavy chemical industries, and in the name of growth in specialized research organizations, there took place an irrational proliferation of research organizations. This kind of unreasonable proliferation, which took place in a situation lacking sufficient growth, was later severely criticized, and 16 government-sponsored research institutes had to be merged painfully into 8. However, the present situation is different. These research institutes have become solid and substantial and are in a position to perform capably, whatever the task. Yet now they may again face being uprooted and having their growth interfered with.

One person affiliated with MST emphasized that "with limited resources, it is unavoidable that for the sake of an efficient expansion of research and development there be personnel exchanges and joint use of facilities. Since there may arise dysfunctions should the government coordinate a merger of research institutes from above, it is to be hoped that this may be autonomously resolved among the research institutes themselves."

To avoid this kind of open interference from MST, KAIST has, half on its own and half under external pressure, suddenly published the draft Taedok expansion plan, and it intends to implement the decision to merge the research division of KAIST and other existing research institutes, a merger that has been in the air since last spring.

Should the organizational structure be forcibly changed, researchers currently at the KAIST research division are showing an inclination to change jobs.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

GATT, KOREA'S TRADE FRICTION WITH U.S.

Korea Seeks Answers from GATT

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 29 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Sin San-min: "Movement of New Multilateral Trade Negotiation and Korea's Stance]

[Text] As the 41st general meeting of GATT (General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade) decided to open the new round of negotiations (new multilateral trade negotiations) aimed at re-establishment of a world trade system, the free-world countries have commenced negotiation work toward eliminating of protectionism and expanding of free trade.

The new round of negotiations will officially commence as the GATT Cabinet Council adopts the new round preparation committee's negotiation plans in September next year, but as this general meeting decided to form the preparation committee that will determine the agenda and negotiation methods, the negotiation has essentially started.

The new round, commencing 6 years after the Tokyo Round (1973-1979), is the eighth multilateral round of negotiation since the establishment of the GATT's and is aimed at materializing the GATT's three points, free trade, most-favored-nation treatment and nondiscrimination, which is a very desirable movement from the standpoint of the developing countries like Korea, afflicted with advanced country's protectionism.

However, unlike its previous negotiation's focus only on commodity trade, the new round now adds other fields, such as service areas to the subject of negotiation; thus, the developing countries, which are weak in those areas and on weak domestic foundations compared with advanced countries, are expected to be significantly affected.

In its negotiation subjects, the new round will include the service field along with expansion of trade and relief from protectionism in over 20 commodity areas including agricultural products, textiles, industrial goods, primary products, and high-tech equipments. The service area includes finance, insurance, tourist trade, advertising, and transportation. The annual volume of world trade in these areas is estimated to be about \$500 billion.

The developing countries, including Brazil and India maintained at the general meeting that opening of the service market will lead to the advanced countries' control, and requested for exclusion of service areas from the negotiation; but because of the strong demand by the advanced countries, such as America and Japan, adoption of the service field is obvious.

Thus, the new round should be watched closely in the sense that it will become an opportunity upon which new rules are established for opening the service market where no international rules have existed so far. Although the new round of negotiations will take at least 6-7 years, it requires a particular attention because the multilateral negotiation on opening of the service market will affect opening of the insurance market and recognition of intellectual property rights that have already appeared as a question between Korea and America.

Basically, our government took a positive stance toward the advanced countries' demand for the new round of negotiations. This is based on the judgment of the situation that the multilateral negotiation is more favorable than the bilateral negotiation between Korea and the United States.

Because there are no international rules or bilateral agreements between Korea and the United States in the issues involving recognition of intellectual property rights, such as the patent, software and copyrights we must deal with the situation as the new round progresses; in any case, opening of the new round will most likely to affect the relationship between Korea and the United States surrounded by those issues.

Now that the issues of opening the service market are under international discussion, the United States could even ask Korea not to put off opening of the service market any longer. The meaning of the new round, in terms of discussing the issues of opening the service market, could be interpreted as a chance for the developing countries to gain time until the closing of the new round of negotiations or a strengthening the justification for the United States and others to demand the opening of the service market as it became an international issue.

The scope of the "opening the service market," which is to be discussed in the new round of negotiations, has not yet been clearly established. But the United States and others are known to have taken a position to include opening of the capital-intensive areas such as investment finance, insurance, marine transportation, advertising, and communications, as well as issues of counterfeit goods, including those that do not pay patent royalties.

On the other hand, the developing countries--including Korea--will insist upon opening of the relatively superior service market to the advance countries such as construction services areas.

The new round negotiation has essentially begun; but as the chairman Farahmio as sounded mentioned in his closing statement, because of the

developing countries insistence on pending questions in commodity trade, such as exemption of tariff barrier, and especially freezing of the new protectionist measures and abolition of the existing protectionist measures (restoration to the status quo), whereas the United States the EC and the others react very negatively toward the "freezing" or "return to status quo," it is highly possible that the upcoming multilateral negotiations will take longer than ever.

Although it was not officially confirmed in this general meeting, there was an implicit understanding that the current 18-country advisory committee, which leads the GATT operation, will expand to 22 countries from next year by adding four more countries including Korea, one of the fruitful result from the meeting.

After the new round preparation committee organization, the government plans to hold a meeting in April or May next year in Seoul with trade ministers from over 20 major trading countries, and discuss currently pending trade issues including the new round issues, which will also accomplish strengthening the trade diplomacy within the GATT system.

GATT Elects New Director

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 29 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] "I think the fact that the representatives of the GATT member countries giving me the heavy responsibility reflects appraisal of the Korean economic power and the world's expectations of the future role of Korea in the world economy." The Korean Ambassador to Geneva Pak Gun (Korea's chief delegate in the recent general meeting), who was unanimously elected as council director at the 41st GATT general meeting of the 28th, which decided to initiate the so-called "New Round" to establish a new international trade system, expressed his thoughts that his election is "not only a personal honor but a national honor."

This is the first time when a Korean is elected as a director of the council, which is the GATT's highest policy-making organization, in GATT's history.

Ambassador Pak, who was elected in a private capacity, stressed the importance of the new round of negotiations, in which he will now assume the leadership role, and promised his service toward strengthening the GATT system.

"The only way for the world to survive in a reality, where the foundation of the existing world trade system is shaken by the widespread protectionism, is to establish a new system through the multilateral negotiation and that's what this new round is for."

He emphasized, "The semi-developed countries, such as Korea, should actively participate especially in creating new systems, and even if it may be somewhat difficult in the beginning they should overcome the difficulties by taking them as throes of becoming an advanced country."

He graduated from the Seoul National University in 1953 with philosophy major, and after receiving his doctorate in political science from the University of Pennsylvania, he taught at colleges, and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1959.

As a career diplomat, he served as a minister to Korean Embassies in the United States and Britain, an ambassador to Switzerland, Thailand and Belgium, and director of the Diplomatic Security Research Institute.

Editorial on GATT, New Trade System

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "New Round Welcomed, But with Caution"]

[Text] The 41st Geneva general meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] decided on the 28th to rush the multilateral agreement (New Round) aimed at establishment of a new system in world trade. It was decided that in order to enable this agreement to initiate, from the GATT Cabinet council in September next year, a preparation committee, in which the entire 90 GATT member countries participate, will be formed to prepare and submit a draft agreement to the Cabinet meeting by the middle of July next year.

In the Geneva meeting, we suggested to hold the next year's Cabinet meeting in Seoul. If this suggestion is accepted, and if a new agreement is adopted at that meeting, the new agreement will be named "Seoul Round." But our interest is not in the effects of erecting a monument with the new agreement's name. Rather, we can't help paying attention to the new agreement's content and its new trade system to come with.

The true picture of the current world trade system is so distorted that the GATT system seems to have collapsed. The protectionism has been surging to the extent that it now shakes even the roots of the free trade principles. The advanced countries are concentrating on drives for individual protectionist legislation and on technically strengthening the import restriction barriers while demanding, the underdeveloped and developing countries to open broader markets quickly in the name of "fairness" and "free trade system."

If this trend continues, the advanced countries will become stronger, and the barriers of the underdeveloped and developing countries will become lower. Because if the barriers are lowered according to the advanced industrial countries' conventional logic, fairness will be realized, and on this ground the free trade system will revive and the logic will be founded as a system of reality. However, not only different opinions exist regarding whether the result will be fair for the underdeveloped and developing countries, and whether it will contribute to the growth in world trade and united prosperity of the mankind. Also the differences in opinions have not completely narrowed.

In this respect, the "New Round," which the GATT is trying to adopt as a new system, carries a great deal of problems. The advanced industrial countries,

especially the United States, the leader in world trade and economy, insist that the new agreement include free trade provisions for service areas, such as finance, insurance, communications, and information, and such high-tech areas such as genetic engineering and new raw materials, and the areas of intellectual property rights. Simply, they are asking to demolish the protective barriers--in the name of free trade--against not only the conventional goods but also the services and intellectual property in which the advanced countries are far superior.

However, despite the justifications for freedom and fairness, the under-developed and developing countries are in a difficult situation where they can't readily agree to the advanced countries' demands. This is because opening of the domestic market in this area under the absolutely inferior condition could easily result in not a fair system but very unfair system that is one-sidedly advantageous to the advanced countries. That is why the underdeveloped and developing countries cannot abandon its negative position in the "New Round."

It has known that the recent GATT general meeting have decided not to have the preparation committee handle the issues of including the service areas in the new round's negotiation, but have the issues reviewed by the existing service information committee, and along with the preparation committee draft on other issues should be submitted to the next year's GATT Cabinet meeting for a final decision. We are willing to welcome the illustrations in which a top priority was given to the new round preparation committee's tasks in such important pending issues as freezing the current state of new import restriction measures, abolishing the existing import restrictions that runs counter to the GATT spirit, and clarifying the provisions for the preferential treatment of developing countries.

The multilateral agreement is significant in that it is the next best policy in preventing the bilateral agreement or individual legislation from the dangers of protectionism to deepen. We wish the police reach the best agreement without haste.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

U.S. REQUEST TO FREEZE TEXTILE EXPORTS REJECTED

SK251132 Seoul YONHAP in English 1104 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 25 (YONHAP--The South Korean government has rejected a U.S. request that Korea freeze its textile exports to the United States at the 1985 level for the next three years, trade and industry ministry officials said Tuesday.

Korea's assistant trade and industry minister, Kim Chul-su, told visiting U.S. textile negotiator Charles Carlisle Monday that his country could not accept the U.S. request because Korean textile exports to the United States are already subject to quota limitations under a six-year bilateral agreement, which expires at the end of 1987, the officials said.

Kim also said that the two countries have many other trade issues to resolve, including differences over section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, and that negotiations over the extension of the Multifiber Arrangement are now under way between advanced and textile-exporting countries.

Since U.S. President Ronald Reagan vetoed the Thurmond Textile Bill last year, the U.S. government has received increasing pressure from Congress, which is facing elections in the fall, to take actions protecting the troubled U.S. textile industry from foreign imports, Carlisle said.

The United States reportedly asked Japan to restrict its exportation of textiles to the U.S. market and it plans to make the same request to Taiwan and Hong Kong, according to the officials.

Korea exported about 2.18 billion U.S. dollars worth of textile goods to the United States in 1985.

Under a bilateral textile quota agreement, Korea has increased its exportation of items subject to quota limitations to the United States by 2 to 3 percent annually. If Korea were to maintain its exportation of textile items to the United States at the 1985 level over the next three years, it would cost Korea about 950 million U.S. dollars, the officials estimated.

Carlisle, who arrived here over the weekend, is scheduled to leave here Tuesday for Beijing on the second leg of his Asian tour, which will also take him to Taiwan and Hong Kong.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

EFFECT OF STRENGTHENING YEN ON KOREAN INDUSTRY

Seoul HANKUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 16 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] As the international exchange market enters a shaky period characterized by a strengthening yen and weakening dollar, industries are working hard to cope with the situation. This is because all kinds of rough effects have already been surging only 55 day, less than 2 months after the finance ministers of the five advanced countries agreed last 22 September to intervene actively in each international exchange market. Exports to the United States and Europe have finally been given room to breathe due to increased price competition. But there are also a large number of negative factors including the effects of price increases for machinery, parts, raw materials, etc., which are highly dependent on imports from Japan, and the losses from the exchange difference for yen loans. While harmonizing such positive effects with the negative factors, industries are engrossed with their own plans to lead exchange rate changes to their best interest.

Mr Choe Gwang-jong, vice chairman of the Korea Electronics Industry Promotion Association, explained that the electronic goods trade has already been affected.

In other words, exports to the European market, which is the next largest after the United States and Asia have been noticeably increasing.

During the first half of last year, exports to the European market had been fluctuating around the \$30 million level, but they exceeded \$50 million after September. Orders for VTR's videotapes, color TV's car stereos, radio cassettes, and computers have also been increasing.

This is, of course, due to the European currency's being strengthened by about 30 percent and the yen's being strengthened by about 20 percent against the dollar.

As major Japanese corporations plan to raise the export price of their electronic goods by 15-20 percent, Korean-made goods will become more competitive, vice chairman Choe predicts.

The same is true for America

A staff member at Samsung Electronics made it clear that because American buyers are showing signs of turning to Korea and Taiwan for their import lines including VTR's, the effects will clearly show up early next year.

But there also comes a great deal of difficulty. The Korea Electronics Industry Promotion Association forecasts that because of the high dependency of electronic parts on imports from Japan, businesses, when making settlements in yen, must bear around 7 percent of the increase in the costs, and also a large increase in the exchange rate of Taiwan and Singapore, competition in exports will become more intense.

On the other hand, Japan is requesting that the settlement currency be changed to dollars.

Sonkyong Chemical, which has been exporting VTR tapes to Japan--the country considered as an originator of VTR tapes--under its own brand name SKC, settles its export prices in yen.

However, Japanese buyers have recently been asking Sonkyong Chemical either to settle in dollars or to lower the price if settled in yen.

The machine industry is concerned even more because of its high dependency on Japanese imports.

Imports of general consumer machinery will decrease, and local production will be encouraged, predicts An Min-ho, director of the Korea Engineering Machinery Industry Association.

Problem Is With Imports

Because the import price of Japanese-made parts has already increased about 25 percent at a moderate estimate, especially in the heavy Japanese imports of bearings for the farm machinery industry and movement parts for the clock industry. It is like being struck by lightning.

The petroleum chemical industry is experiencing similar difficulties because of its large loans from Japan in yen than any other industries.

Lucky Goldstar is exporting plastics including PVC, ABS and PS, and DOP and octane texture to Japan, and as the export scale expanded about 20 percent in September and October compared with last summer, issues of changing the settlement currency from the dollar to the yen are under discussion with Japan. And that is the most desirable situation, but the problem is that the large scale loans from Japan are mostly in equipment manufacturing industries.

The H-company which borrows 5 billion yen from Japan, has already lost 4 billion won and will continue to lose with the increased loan payment schedule, due to the exchange rate change causing a sad situation.

But, in the case of the shipbuilding and textile industries, the increased price competition is giving way to exports.

The vessels currently in the bidding, the strongest competitor is Japan, but we will be able to maintain a favorable position during the second or third round of negotiations, an official in the shipbuilding industry predicts.

Also, he explained, because about 15 percent of the entire vessel's price is formed by such machine parts imported from Japan as high-tension steel, section steel, pumps, generators, and electronic communications equipment, we are taking this opportunity to turn to America and Europe for these imports.

The textile goods field is also feeling an apparent recovery.

Chong San-bong, chief director of the Korea Textile Goods Export Union, made it clear that there is little change in the American market, where the quota is tied to the movement of legislation under the import restriction bill, but that more letters of credit are coming in from Japan and the Mediterranean countries.

Also, the automobile industry believes that if exports to the United States are realized next year, the yen's strengthening accompanied by Japanese industry's plan to raise prices will make domestic cars that much more competitive.

It is an inevitable situation that we must assume the burden arising from the materials and equipment imported from Japan, even if it is not on a large scale.

We can even see exaggerated cases where Japan is panic-stricken in advance.

As Japan expects an increase in Korean steel manufacturers exports to themselves, it has been requesting, formally and informally, an orderly export for certain items such as cold steel sheets.

The economic circles make it clear that as the dollar's weakening will likely continue through the first half of next year, the instability of the key currency's exchange rate, which is giving domestic industries both big and small shocks, will last a fairly long time.

Yim Dong-sung, executive director of the Korea Traders Association, points out that we should accordingly utilize the futures exchange market to reduce risks caused by the fluctuations in exchange rates and that we should reduce, where possible, imports or raw materials and parts from such strong exchange rate areas as Japan and pursue multilateral trade for those imports.

He advises that we should make a stepping stone of this opportunity to expand exports as price competition increases along with all this in and the United States the like, compared with any specific country.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

SELECTED EXPORT ITEMS WILL BEAR GOOD DESIGN MARK 'GD'

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 29 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by reporter Ch'oe Chun-myong: "'GD Mark' for Excellent Designs Introduced for the First Time; 48 Items of Good Chosen in the Initial Designation; Comprehensive Test of the Quality, Etc"]

[Text] 1985 GOOD DESIGN

Adopted for the first time in our country. The mark of good design (GD) that has been adopted to be labeled on those goods whose design is excellent and which are equipped with good capacity. For those goods chosen during the year 1985, the good design marks are placed on a red background.

During the 3 month period that followed June 1985, the Pony cars of the Hyundai Car Company were the best selling foreign cars of a single company in the Canadian market, beating the Japanese and West German cars. Pony cars are being sold in such great quantities in Canada because they are not behind any of the foreign cars there in terms of capacities and price competition capabilities; but, on the other hand, Pony cars are evaluated in some quarters that their "designs" became a favorite with Canadians and got a favorable status. Originally, the design of the Pony cars was made by the famous Italian designer Giogiaro for a million dollars (approximately 900 million won at the present rate). The design has been improved continuously since then.

Thus the Asahi Shimbun of Japan also described the Pony car as a product in which the refined design of Europe is combined with the technology of Asia.

However, there are not many such cases in which our goods' design has been favorably recognized and sold well in foreign markets. We have so far been sending our export goods to overseas simply minding about their quantities and capacities; we have not entirely been interested in their designs in terms of their importance, as actual circumstances of our business circles indicate. However, starting to challenge an export target of over 30 billion dollars, our business circles have now come to entertain widely the notion that the design of goods is above all the first factor for luring foreign consumers.

While the idea of "the very design is a silent salesman" is getting stronger gradually, a mark of good design (GD=Good Design) has been set forth for the first time in our country. They are going to be attached to those 48 kinds of goods, including television sets and refrigerators, whose designs are of excellence.

The "GD system" is a system under which goods are examined comprehensively regarding their designs, capacity, stability, quality, etc. and the trade mark, as illustrated above, of excellence shall be attached to each of those goods whose excellence has been found through the examination.

The Korean Design Packing Center (Chairman of the board of directors: Yi Kwang-ro) has recently introduced such a system. A total of 284 items of goods in 6 fields which are closely related with daily living, including household electrical appliance goods and leisure and sports goods, were included in the applications for the examination for excellence; and the center chose 48 items of goods and decided to give them GD marks. Among those goods recently designated as GD mark goods, television sets are the highest in number--13 items; refrigerators and electric fans are 6 respectively in their number; washing machines 5; telephone sets 3; and electronic ranges, thermal rice containers, gas ranges, and electric rice cookers 2 each. In addition to these, dehydrogenizer, thermos, kitchen tools, kerosene stove, children's item, hygiene appliances, and tennis racket 1 each.

Once merchandise is designated as a GD product, the GD mark may be attached to it for a period of 2 years. The Design Packing Center is planning to improve continuously the standard of commercial designs in our country by means of conducting a GD mark selection examination every year.

Those items of goods designated as 'GD merchandise' recently will get GD marks on them during the month of October and be shown in department stores and other markets. The mark label of the year of 1985 has a GD mark on the red background. The color of the mark label will vary with each year. The color of the background will be silver in 1986, redish-yellow in 1987, and blue in 1988.

Such a GD mark will be attached to the most conspicuous frontal face of the merchandise along with other marks, such as "KS" and "品". An official of the Design Packing Center said that consumers will be assured of the design and quality from now on when they buy the merchandise with GD marks. Keeping the quality of at least 'KS' mark merchandise and excluded from those merchandise items examined for GD goods selection, the GD merchandise can be trusted in terms of quality, too, the center official said.

However, it is said in some quarters that our recent introduction of the GD system was a little too late compared with competing countries. In the case of Japan, the system of selecting good design merchandise was introduced 28 years ago--in 1957--and has been in effect since then. During last year, Japan designated 1,341 items of goods as good design merchandise. This is indicative of the fact that the government and business circles are doing their best in developing merchandise of good designs. Australia adopted the

A mark system (a good design system) in 1975. Taiwan, too, adopted "the good design exhibition" system in 1981--4 years earlier than we and has been improving the designs of its export goods.

One can think of many reasons for the fact that Japanese goods are sweeping over the world markets, including those in the United States and Europe; but, among them, conspicuous is the fact that designs of the Japanese goods are most excellent. Although the merchandise of the United States and West Germany are far ahead of the Japanese goods in terms of durability and quality, no merchandise can beat the Japanese goods in delicate, cute, and charming designs, they say.

Well-known merchandise of the world, including cars of the United States, Leica cameras of West Germany, and watches of Switzerland are being pushed aside by the Japanese goods continuously. Such a trend as this will continue as long as countries pay no attention to designs, it is said. Design specialists are saying in unison that it is imperative now for our country to reach a breakthrough in our export markets, which are blocked with walls, by means of developing and improving designs, since our country has already reached the world level, in terms of quality, in a considerable number of goods.

Yi Kwang-ro, chairman of the board of directors, the Design Packing Center, pointed out that "today the export competition is nothing but a design competition," adding that "so long as paying no attention to designs, our business circles have no other alternative but remaining within a certain limit in their growth overseas.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

SAUDI ARABIA'S YAMANI HOLDS SEOUL PRESS CONFERENCE

SK250952 Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 25 (YONHAP)--Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said Tuesday he hopes that South Korea will import more crude oil from his country, noting that the Middle East nation will supply its crude oil to Korea on the netback system.

In a news conference here, the visiting Saudi oil minister said that Korea had once imported nearly 80 percent of crude oil for its use from his country.

Under the netback system, crude oil is sold at a discount rate after transport costs are subtracted from the price of its end products.

Yamani also said that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is going to return to the oil policy of protecting the market price to stabilize the oil price. "The OPEC is going to renounce the policy of protecting the market share and return to the oil policy of protecting the market price," Yamani said.

"Three OPEC members have said that the organization should go back to the old system, but the majority in the OPEC believes that this is not possible unless we have the cooperation of the non-OPEC producers," Yamani added.

Yamani, an influential figure on oil pricing policies, is scheduled to leave here Tuesday afternoon, winding up his three-day visit to promote the sale of Saudi Arabian crude oil in Korea and to boost construction-related cooperation between Seoul and Riyadh.

Asked how low the oil price will go down and how long the declining trend will continue, the oil minister said he expects that the declining trend in oil price will not go on so long, though nobody can tell how low it will go.

He said, however, "whole industrial communities will suffer because they will have a hectic dive of prices fluctuating from one week another probably more than five dollars."

Also asked to comment on press reports that Iran and Libya are likely to temporarily halt producing oil, the minister said he thinks to completely stop oil production is impossible and added that many OPEC nations need natural gas stemming from crude oil for the production of electricity.

Yamani said that OPEC and non-OPEC producers will eventually reach an agreement on oil production quotas through negotiations, adding that they look for such a cooperation.

In particular, he said non-OPEC countries, notably Britain and Norway, should reduce their oil output to help themselves and OPEC nations.

Noting that Korea has greatly contributed to the development of Saudi Arabia through the participation of construction projects, the minister expressed the hope that the two countries will further strengthen their relations through such cooperations.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

RESUMPTION OF BEEF IMPORTS ASKED--Seoul, Feb 24 (YONHAP)--Michael Smith, deputy representative of the U.S. Trade Representative Office, has asked the Korean government to resume the importation of U.S. beef for use by tourist hotels. In a meeting with Korean Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che on Saturday, Smith asked him to remove the import restrictions on beef and to ease non-tariff barriers, including quarantine inspection of lemons and grapefruits. Kim, who also serves as economic planning board minister, said that he would study possible ways to allow the importation of beef again if the price of domestic beef stabilizes. The Korean government suspended the importation of beef in the second half of last year to prevent a decline in the price of domestic beef. Kim said that Korea will take an active role in the upcoming new round of multinational trade negotiations. Earlier in the day, Smith met with ranking Korean officials, including Finance Minister Chong In-yong and Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho. They agreed to open a trade ministers meeting involving the participation of 21 countries here between May 30 and June 1. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0802 GMT 24 Feb 86 SK] /12858

ANTI-DUMPING AGREEMENT SIGNED--Seoul, Feb 25 (YONHAP)--The South Korean government has joined an International Anti-Dumping Agreement in an effort to cope with dumping charges filed against Korean goods and with the dumping of foreign-made products in Korea, the foreign ministry announced Monday. Pak Kun, Korean ambassador to Geneva, and Ake Linden, director of legal affairs for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed the accord, known as the "Agreement on the Implementation of Article 6 of the GATT," Monday in Geneva. In signing the accord, which establishes dumping regulations between trade partners and procedures for the settlement of disputes, Korea became the 23rd signatory. Under the agreement, Korea will be able to avoid export setbacks and to seek settlements when disputes arise over dumping, an official explained. The agreement will go into effect on March 26, one month after the signing. The official said that the Korean government can take justifiable measures to prevent foreign companies from dumping on domestic markets. The cases involving dumping charges against Korean-made products increased from 13 in 1982, to 20 in 1983, to 28 in 1984, and again to 27 in 1985. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1057 GMT 25 Feb 86 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/090

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ON COMPLETING REVOLUTIONARY WORKS

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 14 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Arm Ourselves with Our Party's Revolutionary Tradition"]

[Text] Under the wise leadership of the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the glorious party center, we have resolutely entered into a magnificent struggle to welcome this year in a meaningful way, with a high political ardor and the shining results of our efforts, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party, and we have achieved tremendous results in revolution and construction. Through great calamities engraved in the history of the fatherland as deeply meaningful and auspicious events, our revolution came to enter upon new situations, and the revolutionary struggle and construction work became remarkably exalted and developed passionately.

On the march route of the great undertaking of the chuche revolution we have risen high with great leaps; today in front of us a more worthy and gloriously huge task presents itself. This new struggle task which is placed before our revolution requires of functionaries and workers that they have the indomitably stout-hearted revolutionary spirit that even in the face of circumstances no matter how adverse, they must break through with their own strength and fulfill their revolutionary duties to the end.

The task that presents itself now to our revolution is for functionaries and workers to arm themselves more thoroughly with our party's revolutionary tradition and to learn from the indomitable struggle spirit and from the revolutionary spirit of working out one's salvation with one's own means and of the members of the Choson People's Revolutionary Army who, in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized by the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, were unceasingly faithful to the beloved premier.

Kim Chong-il a member and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee pointed out the following:

"Strongly arming themselves with our party's bright revolutionary tradition is the sacred duty of party members and workers.

"If party members and workers strongly arm themselves with our revolutionary tradition, they will accurately know the historic roots of our party and our revolution, and in the face of any adversity they will continue to progress and will be able to sacrifice everything for the consummation of the great work of socialism and communism."

("Let Us Strongly Arm Ourselves with the Bright Revolutionary Tradition of Our Party" p 1.)

Our beloved premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, in the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded the deep and strong, historically rooted, indestructibly great revolutionary tradition which allows our revolution to drive onward without change through eternity. The chuche revolutionary tradition founded by the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, is the eternal foundation which allows us to drive through any hardship to victory and is the basis of our revolution's ultimate victory. We regard the possession of this revolutionary tradition of chuche to be a source of unending glory and happiness. Historical experience shows that the fate of revolution and construction is determined by whether revolutionary tradition is correctly passed on or not. This is because the revolutionary tradition becomes the ideological and theoretical source which shows the method of the revolution's leadership ideology and struggle principles which must be regarded as the compass needle of the entire process of conducting the revolution.

In the past, under the wise leadership of the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the glorious party center, we vigorously advanced along the highway of victory by determinedly protecting and keeping chuche's revolutionary tradition, brightly decorated the years of creation and construction, and spread throughout the fatherland the height of growth and prosperity.

This is the bright fruit of the great singleness of purpose and the invincible vitality of our party's glorious revolutionary tradition.

We have advanced far, but there is still an arduous struggle before us. On the path of achieving the great noble task of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, we must in the future, as in the past, eternally and thoroughly arm ourselves with our party's revolutionary tradition, resolutely protect and stubbornly defend it, and brightly embody it within ourselves.

In particular, the overpowering reality of dear Comrade Kim Chong-Il's wise leadership of the great task of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea sets before us as a pressing problem the thorough arming of our functionaries and workers with our party's bright revolutionary tradition.

Our party's revolutionary tradition is the ideology, theory, organization, and indestructible revolutionary work and struggle experience of chuche established by the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song and is the premier's method of operation.

Truly, materializing our party's bright revolutionary tradition, which is based on our beloved Premier Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary ideology, noble revolutionary work, struggle experience, revolutionary method of operation, and people-oriented work style, is the sacred duty of our functionaries and workers and is the mature requirement of revolutionary progress.

In thoroughly arming ourselves with our party's great revolutionary tradition and in carrying it forward, the important thing is for us to study theoretically and deeply our beloved Premier Comrade Kim Il-song's gloriously brilliant revolutionary history and the substance of the revolutionary tradition of *chuche*, which was realized there, and to comprehend its greatness.

The great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, by holding high the eternally indestructible banner of *chuche* ideology and by developing the organization of the courageous anti-Japanese struggle, for the first time in history opened the era of the colonial people's liberation struggle.

In the administration of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, unparalleled in his arduousness and endurance, our beloved premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, founded the party's and our revolution's great revolutionary tradition, which is their eternal cornerstone.

The revolutionary tradition of *chuche* established by the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song--with its profundity, universality, variety, and its richness--indeed is an asset in the struggle for self-reliance, independence, socialism, and communism which our party and our people must treasure and learn from.

If functionaries and workers strongly arm themselves with the revolutionary tradition, even though the period of the revolution changes unceasingly, we can eternally cling to the revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary assets embodied in the revolutionary tradition, and we can continue to the end our revolution's *chuche* lineage. Fostering faithfulness to the party and the premier is a basic requirement which we must grasp in arming ourselves with the revolutionary tradition.

Faithfulness to the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the glorious party center is the most basic characteristic and the most important thing in the life of the true communist revolutionary.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary strugglers were communist revolutionaries in the *chuche* mold who at all times in all places looked up to the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, and who regarded it as their duty and fundamental mission in life to struggle and sacrifice everything on the revolutionary road on which the beloved premier led them. Therefore, functionaries and workers must follow the tradition of loyalty established by the anti-Japanese strugglers, must follow the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, and must arm themselves with the indomitable stout-hearted fighting spirit and the revolutionary spirit of working our one's salvation with one's own strength based on the tradition of spotlessly bright and clean loyalty which plowed the war along the arduous road of 20 years of bloody battle.

Arming the functionaries and workers with our party's revolutionary tradition makes them develop as its inheritors, and the goal is to have this tradition embodied in their revolutionary struggle and construction work and in every aspect of their social lives.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, through various immortal classic writings, has clarified the creative and scientific ideology and theory about developing the inheritance of the revolutionary tradition and is strongly carrying to the whole society the anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit. The combative slogan of "production, study, life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" is full of the great plan and profound design of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to light up the path of the revolutionary tradition for all generations, and it displays without reservation an immense vitality.

With all functionaries and workers positively participating in the construction of socialism and the creation of miracles and innovations like the anti-Japanese guerrillas who unreservedly displayed a matchless bravery in battles against the enemy during the heroic anti-Japanese struggle, our party's revolutionary tradition can become thoroughly embodied in the revolutionary practice of socialist construction. Also, this slogan can cause the revolutionary study habits and living habits shown by the anti-Japanese guerrillas to be embodied in today's reality. This slogan of "production, study, life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas" makes it possible for our party's glorious revolutionary tradition to achieve a great victory in revolutionary and construction work, and it becomes an important method by which we can brightly inherit it.

All functionaries and workers must strongly conduct the struggle to learn the anti-Japanese guerrillas' revolutionary work habits and to embody them in today's reality.

The great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, by explaining his original ideology on widening the scope of the revolutionary tradition, gave the most scientific explanation of the inheritance of the revolutionary tradition arising from its realization.

We must support the revolutionary line of the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the party, inherit our party's revolutionary tradition, actively learn from the brilliant achievements of people of merit who fought well in the period of democratic construction and the Fatherland Liberation War and also in the period of post-war restoration construction and, like them, thoroughly form the habit of loyalty to the party and the premier.

Chuche's revolutionary great work pioneered by the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, in the forests of Mt Paektu, under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has been vigorously passed forward from generation to generation, and today our fatherland has entered into a period of growth and prosperity and has been transformed into the shining "Model Nation of Socialism" through independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

All of the epic reforms and proud results unfolding themselves upon this land are the manifest products of our party's chuche revolutionary tradition's boundless vitality and indestructible perseverance. This is the shining indestructible work of beloved Premier Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded our party's great revolutionary tradition, and the generation of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who brightly inherited chuche's revolutionary tradition, and it is our people's most valuable revolutionary asset.

Today before us, the heavy but glorious task of unifying the fatherland and realizing the eventual victory of the great task of the chuche revolution presents itself.

By resolutely following our party's glorious revolutionary tradition, all of the functionaries and workers must strongly carry out the struggle to serve the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, and live under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, hold to the pride of revolution, more thoroughly prepare to be revolutionaries in the chuche mold, realize the great task of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, and move up the date and bring to a successful conclusion the magnificent 10 objectives of socialist economic construction.

With the great premier, Comrade Kim Il-song, at the head of the revolution and following the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, by thoroughly arming ourselves with chuche's glorious revolutionary tradition, and by vigorously developing the inheritance of this tradition, there will only be a shining victory and glory before us on our magnificent advance.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARIES' UNWAVERING FAITH IN COMMUNISM

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Oct 85 p 2

[Commentary by Kim Hong-kun]

[Text] Under all circumstances, revolutionaries must maintain their class position. Integrity as firm as that of the revolutionaries stems from their unswerving faith in communism.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, a member and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"When one becomes convinced in revolutionary thought and theory and holds a strong communist revolutionary spirit, then it can be said that his revolutionary view is correctly in place." ("On Chuche Thought" p 66.)

Faith in communism is the revolutionary spirit that communism has been solidified as a world view. In other words, it is a firm belief in the rightness of the great achievements of communism and the inevitability of the victory of communism and a firm stand and view that one is prepared to wage a total struggle for it. Only when one possesses such a faith in communism can one maintain revolutionary integrity and shine as a revolutionary to the end.

Faith in communism is the most important characteristic that cannot be separated from the revolutionaries.

Revolutionaries are people who have joined the struggle voluntarily by accepting as the truth the inevitability of the triumph of communism and the rightness of its great achievements. In the struggle for communism are the direction and purpose of the life of a revolutionary. The world view of revolutionaries is that everything is linked to communism, and it can never be otherwise.

Of course, the struggles and lives of the revolutionaries are varied and the levels of their preparation are not alike. But faith in communism is the basis for all of their struggles and their noble appearance. The value and dignity of the revolutionary does not shine by itself but glows because of the firmness of that faith. The genuine revolutionary is the one who has a firm faith in communism not as a body of knowledge or a theory but as something to adhere to stubbornly until the end.

One who does not have a firm faith in communism can neither overcome the difficulties he comes to face nor take pride in revolution even if he joins in the struggle. Those who do not have faith in communism and revolution often pursue their personal comforts and pleasures and are unwilling to sacrifice themselves for the good of the collective interest. One who does not possess faith can neither defend his own class nor carry out his mission fully as a social being.

Faith in communism is the basic source for the noble, spiritual, and moral appearance of the revolutionaries. No one lives as nobly with a clean conscience as communists. They neither seek selfish gains nor are they after fame; they have a stronger patriotism and a strong will power, and they are richly compassionate and humane. Therefore, communist revolutionaries are universally loved and respected, and all truthful human beings strive consistently to become communists.

The noble ideological and spiritual air of communist revolutionaries grows out of a faith in communism and is visibly demonstrated. In fact, there is no such thing as a true struggle and a revolutionary life without faith in communism. Whether one becomes a true revolutionary who walks unwaveringly along tens of millions of li of revolutionary roads, following the socialist and communist path, or a temporary fellow traveller by giving up on the revolution midway depends on how strong one's faith in communism is.

Although it is always important to have a deep faith in communism, it becomes even more so as the revolution goes on for an extended period and as it reaches a higher stage.

Today, when socialism and communism are victorious throughout the world and their superiority is confirmed without the slightest doubt, only a few people are not convinced of their justness. But the question is not merely of recognizing their justness but to have faith and keep it that way forever. As the revolution extends for the long term, and as life improves, it is possible to see a phenomenon whereby the revolutionary character grows weak. Therefore, a revolutionary people must not relax their revolutionary vigilance, but must continue to reinforce their faith in revolution.

It is especially important to have a high degree of class consciousness. Class consciousness is the core of communist ideology. Firmness of faith in communism is after all a matter of how firm one's class consciousness is. Only those who see through the basic reactionary nature of a society which exploits and of its exploiting class and who wage an uncompromising struggle to the end can have a firm faith in communism. Such people may be called the strong and determined revolutionaries.

Only when revolutionaries have firm faith in communism can they staunchly defend the revolutionary interest and the class interest under any circumstance or condition.

Nothing is more precious for revolutionaries than class interest. It is the interest of his class, the interest of the nation and the people, and at the

same time, his own interest. In defending the class interest lies the true path for brilliantly developing his own fate. Accordingly, the revolutionary must adhere fast to his class position under all hardship and complications, and he must know to dedicate himself totally to guarding it firmly. To do so, he must have a strong determination and a strong faith.

Faith in communism is a strong pillar of mind which provides revolutionaries with trust and courage. As the building which is supported by firm pillars can withstand any violent storm, one who has a firm faith will not waver under any difficult circumstance. Such a person thinks about the interest of the class first and is unafraid to wage a struggle to defend it, even if he is left alone in rugged mountains or on an isolated island. In the past, young communists held firm to their revolutionary integrity even in the prison cells and at the gallows. Today, South Korean revolutionaries place the revolutionary interest ahead of their attachment to life or family happiness, even at the risk of being arrested by the enemy, and they are not afraid of death in the least. This is because they have a firm conviction in their great task and their revolutionary faith is so strong.

We must not take revolution lightly. The class struggle is as intense as ever. Only when we wage a struggle with the same kind of firm conviction as our anti-Japanese revolutionary forefathers held, can we correctly make up our minds and act under any situation from the firm position of the working class, work in the interest of the revolution, and forever brighten their honor and dignity as party fighters.

One who does not have faith cannot have his own definite opinion. Historical experiences shows that when one's faith is uncertain, one's determination wavers, one becomes indecisive and timid, and furthermore, one can inflict harm on the class interest if there occurs the slightest change of circumstances. Revolutionaries must keep this firmly in mind.

Only when revolutionaries hold steadfast to their faith in communism, can they despite the exploiting society and class to the utmost and wage a struggle against the class enemy to the end.

Faith in communism itself is related to an unending hatred for the exploiting class and society. The more firmly we ourselves are implanted with a communist faith, the deeper we can love our class and our system and the stronger we can put up an uncompromising struggle against the class enemy.

Communists are people who aim at the noblest way of life and who correctly discern societal and natural phenomena as they are. Here lies the trait of the scientific world view of communists, who are fundamentally distinct from the reactionary classes who beautify and decorate the rotten capitalist society and call it the "Free World."

Capitalist society is one in which "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer." It is a rotten and sick society. Freedom in this society is a slaves' freedom to support his own enslavement, and it means freedom for the

landlords and the capitalists who justify exploitation and oppression. Those who oppress and exploit others can never be free themselves. The society where the true human ideal is unrealizable can never be a good society. The capitalist system, which lacks even the elementary sense of human righteousness and where the law of the jungle governs, has already lived out its life and is a worn-out social system.

Because of their clear recognition of the basic reactionary nature of an exploiting society, communism direct their utmost hatred to that type of system and, to eliminate such an exploiting society eventually, they launch a fierce struggle. For those whose faith in communism is firm, any air of "freedom" that the reactionaries advocate cannot come through. The only unshakable determination that they hold firm is that they want to fight their class enemies to the end.

The basic nature of the enemy has never been changed and cannot change. Under any circumstances, revolutionaries must not have illusions about the imperialists; the only option for them is to put up a resolute fight.

The position of communists is that they must not yield an inch in the defense of the interests of the party, the revolution, and the class line.

Today, the struggle against class enemies is being waged not only politically but also economically, culturally, and morally. In all these struggles, revolutionaries must adhere steadfastly to their faith in communism.

The enemies are most afraid of the power of our political ideology and our people's faith in communism. By raising our class consciousness further and by believing deeply in communism, we can give a crushing blow to our class enemies and consolidate the power of the revolutionary column in every way possible.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL INDUSTRY REAFFIRMED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Today is the 23rd anniversary of the historic speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Changsong Conference of local party and economic functionaries.

The local industry factories which began to appear in every county following the June 1958 plenum of the Party Central Committee entered a period of full scale development after the Changsong Conference, moving along a path of rapid advancement, their role becoming increasingly strong as the county solidified.

As a result the county today fulfills the role of focal point for developing the local economy and of supply base for the rural areas, just as was taught by the great leader.

Yomju County is a case in point.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The development of local industry that is close to sources of raw materials and is directly linked with its consumers is an extremely rational and correct principle.

"In addition, without developing local industry, the extensive resources, materials and other reserves and potentials hidden in localities cannot be fully utilized."

There are 18 local industry factories in Yomju County, and 79 percent of their resources and materials come from local sources.

A paper factory operates using common rice straw found in the county.

A school supplies factory has been built in conjunction with this paper factory, manufacturing various types of study materials which are supplied in abundance to county students.

And there are not just a paper factory and a school supplies factory. There are three factories in the county producing foodstuffs, including a foodstuffs

plant, meat and vegetable processing plant and a food and chemicals factory, all of which depend on local sources of materials. There is a raw materials base in excess of 250 chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres] in the county, and various foodstuffs manufactured from its produce are supplied to local residents.

The food and chemical factory is a particular source of pride in the county. Using locally produced raw materials, various aromatics are extracted and many soft drinks are produced, some of which are consumed locally and the rest sent to other locales.

Upholding the teaching of the great leader, a basic chemical industry base has been firmly established in this county. As a result, the county on its own produces numerous goods including caustic soda and hydrochloric acid, as well as paints, such as varnish, and chemical pastes, hand soap and laundry detergent.

In addition, there are also a textiles factory, clothing factory, disabled veterans plastic goods factory, ironware factory, match factory and furniture factory, all of the products of which are supplied to county residents.

It is on this firm local industry foundation that the objective has been set of providing all households in the county with a new pantry in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

Sources of exports have been positively sought out and implemented, with materials needed for production put into stockpile, so that the textile factory and clothing factory are operating at full capacity.

The material and technical foundation of factories was incomparably strengthened following the historic Chansong Conference, with the technical revolution in particular being vigorously advanced. Looking at just the example of the foodstuffs factory and the food and chemical plant alone, all of the processes, from the time raw materials are brought in to the time the finished product comes out, have been totally mechanized and semi-automated. This is not limited to the foodstuffs factories. The textiles factory, which started out with a few treadle machines, has converted all of its looms to Chollima looms, and the machinery in the knitwear factory has been totally replaced with modern knitting machines.

In addition, production modernization has been increased in the factories, and the management expertise of functionaries has been substantially improved. Any factory visited is clean and well kept, and the machine facilities of virtually every factory are set up along the lines of the No 26 Model Machine Unit. Since the interior and exterior of factories are kept clean and in good order, the quality of the goods produced has also substantially benefitted.

The factory management and control skills of county functionaries are in particular extremely high. They devote themselves to properly managing labor, equipment and materials and to producing even one additional item using the least materials and manpower, and over the last 10 years have exceeded their

monthly, quarterly and yearly plans, achieving a high level of per capita production.

Having thus succeeded in performing industrial management and enforcing the county budget, they have always generated substantial income for the state, with the result that this county has been able to receive the honor of being held in high regard by the great leader.

Functionaries of the county party committee and county administrative and economic guidance committees have commented that they truly believe that developing local industry results in the further improvement of the standard of living of county residents in a manner suited to the demands of actual development.

The comments of county functionaries, whether in pointing out the material and technical foundation of local industry in the county in all its variety or in stressing the enthusiasm and responsibility of functionaries who manage and control the county, give rise to the firm conviction that such will be the case in the near future.

The party line of our party on developing medium- and small-scale local industry along with large-scale centralized industry in the development of light industry is truly correct.

Local industry is of tremendous significance in terms of the overall, uniform development of all localities, as well as in terms of mobilizing and utilizing the plentiful resources and materials, as well as other reserves and potentials, hidden in such areas.

The local industrial plants that have sprung up like weeds in every county are demonstrating their tremendous power every day, and are vigorously manifesting their enormous vitality. Local industry will play an even greater role in the future in producing the light industrial goods essential to the people's standard of living.

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N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

EMBASSY IN YUGOSLAVIA HOSTS BANQUET--On 14 February, the embassy of our country in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] arranged a banquet and a film show. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed at the front of the banquet hall. Invited to the banquet and film show were: Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary for international cooperation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; (Bushan Likevinovic), counselor to the President of the SFRY for foreign relations; Mirko Marinovic, assistant federal secretary for information; director of protocol of the Federal Executive Council; director of Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; generals of the Yugoslav People's Army and functionaries of the party, government, public organizations, publications and press, and military affairs sectors, as well as diplomatic representatives of various countries to this nation. The charge d'affaires of our country in Yugoslavia made a speech at the banquet. The participants in the banquet toasted to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the respected comrades Vidoje Zarkovic and Radovan Vlackovic. Prior to the banquet, the attendants saw the documentary film of our country entitled "The Friendship Festival in April's Spring." [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 20 Feb 86] /9604

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17 March 1986

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

IMPORTANCE OF PROMOTING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 November 1985 p 4

[Article by Sin In-kap: "Definitive Policy Which Elevates the Role of Intellectuals"]

[Text] The proper presentation and solution of the question of the intellectuals is one of the matters of principle that arises in directing the construction of a new society.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-son, early on presented the ingenious idea for correctly settling the matter of the intellectuals and brilliantly gave it shape. The fact that all our intellectuals today have a high-minded pride and confidence in being socialist laborers and are completely carrying out their duties in realizing the historic cause of converting the entire society to the chuche idea is the result of our party's wise leadership in designating and actively setting up the intellectuals as the motive force of the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-son, taught as follows: "Some countries deem intellectuals to be a propertied class and do not see them as a motive force of the revolution. But we recognized the important role the intellectuals play in the revolutionary struggle and bind them together in the fold of the party." ("On the Struggle of the Korean People To Embody the Chuche Idea." pp 21-22.)

In the light of their determination as a motive force of the revolution, the question of the intellectuals is one of great significance.

Originally, the intelligentsia was one of the social strata which did not warrant the status of a special class. But the intellectuals who serve society through their knowledge and expertise play a tremendous role in creating history and in social development.

Whether intellectuals are to be viewed as a motive force of the revolution or not becomes of special importance in the first period of the revolution when the working class seizes power and begins to build a new society. History tells us that when the party of the working class does not accurately settle the intellectuals question of after seizing power, it will be unable to expedite the construction of a new society vigorously.

Viewing intellectuals as a motive force in the revolution means possessing the correct viewpoint and position for setting them up as participants in the revolutionary ranks of the working class and bringing them to possess a sincere pride and enjoyment of life as workers and revolutionaries.

From this revolutionary position on intellectuals in the very first period of building a new society, our party had already designated them as constituents of the party and a motive force of the revolution. The correctness and vitality of this line were clearly demonstrated through our revolutionary action.

The correctness of our party's policy of designating intellectuals as the motive force of the revolution was primarily based on the premise that the position and role of intellectuals could be continuously elevated as one element of the toiling masses.

Intellectuals play an important role in the entire process of creating history and fostering social development. In any society, the intellectuals, a knowledgeable strata which evolved from a definite historical epoch of social development, actively participate in creating and developing the science, technology, culture, and arts necessary for reforming the world, and they serve society through their creative mental activity. Without intellectuals or their positive activities, it would be impossible to conceive of any rapid development in science and technology, culture, or the arts nor could social progress be achieved. As the importance and the position occupied in social development by a modern culture increases, the social demands on intellectuals with knowledge and technological skills also increases. In order to satisfy this increasing social demand completely and to elevate the role of intellectuals continuously, it is necessary to set them up, trust in them, and meld the creativity of the intellectuals with the strength of the workers and peasants.

Designating the intellectuals as a motive force of the revolution is, in itself, a sign of the steadfast faith the party places in them when it leads them to a communist society along with the workers and peasants. When they accept such a trust, the intellectuals are then able to participate actively in revolutionary work with a lofty pride in being masters of the revolution and to play a much greater role in the struggle of remodeling and remaking society and nature. If sidetracked from the faith displayed in equitably establishing the intellectuals in the revolutionary ranks with the workers and peasants, it would be impossible to think of the revolutionary role of the intellectuals in meaningfully participating in the value and prestige of life and society.

Of course, the intellectuals have higher technical and practical skills and greater creativity in comparison with people who have not received a church-oriented education. But the creativity which the intellectuals possess can by no means be displayed as second nature. It can be prominently displayed only when the intellectuals are recognized and set up as a motive force of the revolution and their role is elevated.

When the intellectuals are designated as a motive force of the revolution, they then can occupy a firm position in the revolutionary ranks and can actively participate in revolutionary work together with the workers and peasants. Moreover, their ties with the workers and peasants are further strengthened and the might of the workers and peasants and the creativity of the intellectuals are positively fused together at a high level. Accordingly, the intellectuals are better prepared politically and ideologically and their role is raised even higher. This fact tells us that establishing the intellectuals as a motive force of the revolution is a powerful program for rearing the intellectuals as very strong and wise beings, decisively elevating their role and expediting the revolution and construction.

The correctness of our party's policy of designating the intellectuals as a motive force of the revolution also serves to bring about the political and ideological cohesion of society and to strengthen the prowess of the revolutionary ranks in every way.

There is nothing more important than strengthening the cohesion and prowess of the revolutionary ranks in bringing about the victory of the revolution and in this the matter of how to solve the question of the intellectuals is one of the key questions.

To settle the question of the intellectuals accurately, it is first of all necessary to trust the intellectuals and to set them up and guide them. Not properly recognizing the role of the intellectuals in the revolution and construction is tantamount to ignoring science and technology. Such a thing ultimately prevents a large number of intellectuals from actively participating in revolutionary struggle and from strengthening the might of the revolutionary ranks. It is difficult to gain a victory in any struggle without the active struggle of the intellectuals. Recognizing this, however, does not mean that one should hold the revolutionary nature of intellectuals in excessive esteem or be slack in guiding them.

Intellectuals have certain limitations and thus are to some extent weaker in their revolutionary nature than workers. One must endlessly indoctrinate and reform the intellectuals and make them into revolutionary intellectuals of the working class to enable them to make a real contribution to the revolution and construction and steadfastly shoulder their responsibilities in social development. When the intellectuals become a motive force of the revolution, they become a constituent member in the struggle to accomplish the revolutionary cause which the working class is accomplishing and they profoundly understand the revolutionary nature, organizational nature, and regulative nature of the working class in this process. Ultimately, the intellectuals accept the political protection of the party of the working class, continuously refine themselves, and grow into fine revolutionaries who faithfully render service to the party and leader, the fatherland, and the people. Accordingly, the revolutionary ranks grow up strong as a powerful phalanx with an intellectual group which has been revolutionized and proletarianized and thus the revolution and construction are promoted to that extent.

The correctness of our party's policy of designating the intellectuals as a motive force of the revolution has already been clearly proven through our revolutionary practice.

Our country had been severely retarded in the past. Due to the aftermath of the war instigated by the Japanese militarist colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, everything in the country was destroyed and there was no recourse but to start building a new society from nothing. From such a plight, our country today enjoys the prestige of a socialist power that is autonomous, independent and self-sufficient. This would be inconceivable without the sagacity of the leadership of our party, which has ingeniously solved the question of the intellectuals.

Based on his scientific analysis of the special nature of our country's longstanding intellectuals who possessed an anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit and patriotic ideology early on and the position they hold and the role they play in building a new society, our respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was the first in history to designate the intellectuals as a motive force of our revolution, positively aroused their creativity, and brought them to the revolution and construction. It would have been impossible to conceive of accomplishing so easily such modern scientific and technological creations as a 10,000 ton press and a large-scale oxygen separator without the leadership of the respected and beloved leader who always highly valued, set up, and believed in the intellectuals and relied on them to solve completely the difficult and complex scientific and technological matters arising in the revolution and construction.

Our party is turning its attention, now more than ever, to the role of intellectuals today and is sparing nothing for them. Our intellectuals must take to heart the expectations of the party and their responsibility as a motive force of revolution and create even greater exploits in further developing the science and technology of the country.

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